



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade

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CONTENTS: Vol. LXIX., No. 16 (Series No. 1,395).

PAGE	PAGE
Bankruptcies and Failures	601
Births	602
Books, New	594
Business Changes	604
Canadian Notes	598
Chemists' Windows	604
Christmas Novelties, etc.	612
College Notes ... <i>Col. Supp.</i> ..	
Colonial and Foreign News	600
Coming Events ... <i>Col. Supp.</i> ..	
Corner for Students	594
Correspondence	627
Deaths	602
Deed of Arrangement	601
Editorial Comments:	
Where are we tending?	606
The Soap Combine	607
Tincture-making in Bond	608
Notes	608
English News	594
Festivities	618
Formosan Camphor	620
French News	598
Gazette	601
India and the East	627
Information Wanted	598
Irish News	597
Legal Reports	600
Marriages	602
Minor Experience	615
New Companies and Company News	601
Observations and Reflections	605
Personalities	602
Pharmacy and Poisons Bills	626
Poisonings, Week's	615
Prescription Problem	604
Produce Notes	620
Rubber in the East	625
Scotch News	597
South African News	599
Trade-marks Applied for	614
Trade Notes	613
Trade Report	621
Wills, Recent	620
Window-ticket Writing	610
Winter Session	616

Business for a Year.

THE date of this issue shows that we have passed through half of October, and by the end of the month we reckon to be completing the arrangements for sending the 1907 *C. & D. Diary* to press. The Literary contents promise so well that we expect our subscribers will be very pleased with it. The Publisher asks us to say, in regard to the advertising section, that copy and orders should be sent to him as early as possible. Advertisers are reminded that the *C. & D. Diary* has been published annually for nearly forty years, and every year it has grown in value as a business-producing medium; in fact, it is recognised by buyers (retail, wholesale, and manufacturing) at home and abroad as the guide to refer to when they want to get goods that are advertised to the trade. Forty years' service of this character makes our *Diary facile princeps*. Advertisers should note particularly that any announcement they put in it will work daily for them in 1907, fostering business all the time. "Consult the *C. & D. Diary*" is a familiar expression with business men, and the best way to get one's goods to their notice is to advertise in the *Diary*. Our telephone number is 852 Bank, telegraphic address "Chemicus London," and postal address "*C. & D. Diary*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C." Use one of these now to ask our publisher for full particulars. Business is good at present; where the *C. & D. Diary* goes it is always good at some time, and our advertisers reap the benefit.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE CORASSA COMPOUND MEN have been committed for trial (p. 597).

ANOTHER MINOR CANDIDATE describes his experience at Galen Place (p. 615).

THE results of the pharmaceutical examinations in Dublin are reported on p. 597.

EIGHT MORE DESIGNS for chemists' window-tickets are reproduced on pp. 610-11.

MORE CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES (chiefly perfumes) are described by our Peripatetic Attaché on p. 612.

TWO important modifications under the Excise Act of India relating to cocaine are epitomised on p. 627.

A SUGGESTION for the preparation of oil of ether, which is worth the attention of manufacturers, will be found on p. 628.

MAKERS of infants' and invalids' foods will be interested in the notes about them, which we have received from Melbourne, on p. 609.

AN ANALYTICAL TOURNAMENT for students is announced today. Applications for the mixture of salts should be sent in at once (p. 594).

MR. RICHARD WINFREY, M.P., speaking at Bournemouth on Wednesday, did not seem hopeful about the prospect of pharmacy legislation this year (p. 619).

"XRAYSER'S" subjects this week are the examination statistics, the women pharmacists' meeting, and the condition of the Conference and Federation (p. 605).

ARE the new "tabloid" prices final? From a statement made by Mr. J. C. Pentney on Wednesday we gather that more may yet be heard on this point (p. 609).

A FIRE which occurred at Messrs. Allen & Hanburys' Bethnal Green place at the end of last week was much exaggerated by the daily press (p. 595 and p. 627).

THE EDINBURGH BILE BEAN CASE is going to the House of Lords, with Sir Robert Finlay leading counsel for the company. So far the defender's taxed costs amount to 653*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* (p. 600).

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS includes notes on a concession in the catalogue duty, on the spirit question in Cape and Orange River Colonies, and a report of the Transvaal Pharmacy Board meeting (p. 599).

IN VIEW of the reassembling of Parliament next week we print important observations by Mr. George S. Woolley, Mr. A. A. Haworth, M.P., and Mr. J. Rymcr Young on the Pharmacy and Poison Bills (p. 626).

THE RUBBER-INDUSTRY is growing in Ceylon and the East, and is proving a profitable undertaking. Mr. A. Oliphant Devitt lectured on the subject at the Metropolitan this week, and we report the essential facts, with some photographs, on p. 625.

THE WINTER SESSION is full on. Birmingham, Brighton, Oldham, Bradford, Hull, North Staffs, Sheffield, Bath, Huddersfield, Sunderland, and London contribute reports of the serious, and London, Leeds, and Bournemouth revel in the gay (p. 616 and p. 618).

PRICE-CHANGES in drugs and chemicals are limited to a few articles this week, but the recently improved business tone is maintained. Jalap, cumin-seed, euonymus, podophyllum, copper sulphate, ammonium sulphates, castor and palm oils are dearer. Crude camphor has risen 10*s.*, and refined is very firm. Ferri et quin. cit. is lower (p. 621).

THE SOAP COMBINE has not made much progress so far as leakage of facts is concerned. Our inquiries show that nothing exists in black and white. It is stated that Messrs. E. Cook & Co., of Bow, and the Vinolia Co. are in the combine. The former deny the assertion, the latter will say nothing either way, and meanwhile the statement that Mr. W. H. Lever, M.P., has bought the Vinolia chairman's ordinary shares is the principal one that persists—unauthorised and undenied (p. 607).

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopoeia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, October 23, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, November 3. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

SPECIAL NOTE.—The analysis announced above forms the opening exercise in the analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact must be attested on their reports. Students who adopt a *nom de plume* must adhere to it throughout the tournament.

New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Dreaper, W. P. *Chemistry and Physics of Dyeing*. 9×5½. Pp. 326. 10s. 6d. net. (Churchill.)

Fleming, R. A. *Short Practice of Medicine*. 9×5½. Pp. 768. 10s. 6d. net. (Churchill.)

Bramwell, J. Milne.—*Hypnotism, its History, Practice, and Theory*. 2nd edit. 9×5½. Pp. 494. 18s. net. (De La More Press.)

Hallock, W., and Wade, H. T. *Outlines of the Evolution of Weights and Measures and the Metric System*. 9×5½. Pp. 316. 10s. net. (Macmillan.)

Sanford, P. Gerald.—*Nitro Explosives: a Practical Treatise concerning the Properties, Manufacture, and Analysis of Nitrated Substances*. 8½×5½. Pp. 312. 10s. 6d. net. (Lockwood.)

Farrington, Frank. *Talks by an Old Shopkeeper*. 7×4½ in. Pp. 147. 1s. (Geo. Pulman & Sons, Ltd.) [Tobias Jenkins is the old shopkeeper. He sold out his store (hardware and groceries, with soft goods) to young John Barlow, and drops into the shop now and then and talks to John, or to his assistants when John is not there. Sometimes the talk is with Charley Morrison, the druggist next door, and all the talks (eighteen of them) are about how not to do business. It is plain American colloquial talk, done by an advertising expert; and as John Barlow and his assistants are types of genius misapplied so far as business-getting is concerned, the roughly expressed wisdom of the old shopkeeper may assist in helping many to see themselves as others see them. It is stated that 35,000 in Canada and the United States have bought the book.]

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

A "Zoo" aloe is beginning to bloom in the garden belonging to Mr. G. H. Fox, of Wodehouse Place, Falmouth.

The medicated wine-licence attached to the business carried on at 59 Dereham Road, Norwich, by the North Heigham Drug Co., has been transferred to Mr. W. M. W. Fison.

Wand's (Leicester) United football team played Leicester Wesley Hall Football Club on Thursday, October 4, the result being a draw of two goals each. In the same league Wand's opposed the Leicester Y.M.C.A. on Thursday, October 11, and Y.M.C.A. won by three goals to two.

At Clerkenwell Police Court on October 16, John Owen Evans (26), traveller, of Glynn Road, Homerton, was committed for trial on a charge of embezzling 9l. 17s. 11d., received on behalf of his employers, Messrs. Butler & Crispe, wholesale chemists, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.

On the recommendation of Mr. D. T. Evans, chemist and druggist, 1 High Street, Margate, the Isle of Thanet Joint Hospital Board have decided that the chemist appointed each half-year shall supply certain proprietary and other articles at the prices scheduled by the Board and on the conditions imposed.

At a meeting of the Hove Town Council on October 11, a resolution to make a closing order under the Shop-hours Act for hairdressers was opposed on the ground that if the sale of hair and shaving brushes, etc., was prohibited chemists could be proceeded against for infringing the order. The Council decided not to make the order.

A deplorable accident happened at Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co.'s works at Hackney this week. A tank for the sprinkler system of fire-prevention is being erected on the roof of the stores, and one of the engineers fell through the skylight into the perfumery-bottling room and fractured his skull. He was instantaneously killed, much to the alarm of forty girls who were busy in the room at the time.

At North London Police Court on October 13, Henry Cox (64), cork-cutter, and Frederick Rainbow (41), cabinet-maker, Hoxton, were remanded on a charge of having been concerned together in stealing and receiving four cameras, three dark-slides, and other camera-fittings, value in all 7l. 10s., the property of Messrs. Houghton, Ltd., scientific-instrument makers and photographic dealers, of Tudor Road, Hackney. Rainbow had been employed at the works for the past four years.

In connection with the reports of the murder charge (*C. & D.*, September 13, p. 558) heard at Watford last week, Mr. H. A. Howlett, chemist and druggist, Bordon, Hants, wrote to the newspapers pointing out that the statement that the prisoner, after taking hydrochloric acid, "was brought round by emetics," is likely to create an erroneous impression on the public mind. Mr. Howlett pointed out that an emetic in such a case would do more harm than good, and indicated the proper antidotal treatment.

The new Muspratt Physical Chemistry Laboratory, the latest addition to the Liverpool University, was opened by Sir William Ramsay on October 13. The laboratory, which has cost nearly 15,000l., is the gift of Mr. E. K. Muspratt, chemical-manufacturer, of Seaforth Hall. In the evening the local Section of the Society of Chemical Industry received as guests the English and foreign visitors to a dinner at the University Club. Among the guests were Professor Ostwald, of Leipzig; Professor Abegg, of Breslau; Professor Goldschmidt, of Christiania; and Professor Cohen, of Utrecht.

Another sensation has been caused at Plymouth by the charge against James Williams, described as a chemist, of 60 Cecil Street, Plymouth, for performing an illegal operation on a married woman named Steinhäusen. Williams appeared at the police court on October 13, when it was stated for the prosecution that besides the operation, Mrs. Steinhäusen was given six powders and a mixture, for which she paid 10s. The medicine was repeated on a

subsequent date.—A detective gave evidence of reading Mrs. Steinhausen's statement to Williams, who gave him the instruments that he said had been used.—The accused was remanded until the next day, and then for a week, bail being refused.—There is no "James Williams" on the Register of Chemists and Druggists for 1906 at any Plymouth address.

Metropolitan Management.

Mr. R. P. Page, assistant to the county analyst for Worcester, has been appointed assistant to the public analyst for Southwark, at a salary of 100*l.* a year, rising by annual increments of 10*l.* to 130*l.*

The Stepney Guardians have decided to allow the dispenser to submit to an analyst (approved by the Board) any drugs or prescriptions about which there may be any doubt as to standard. The cost of the analyses is not to exceed 12*l.* per annum.

The Metropolitan Water Board at their meeting on October 12 appointed Mr. R. W. Blair junior chemical assistant on the laboratory staff, at a salary of 150*l.* per annum. There were eighty-nine applicants. The Board also appointed Mr. H. F. Fermor junior bacteriological assistant, at the same salary.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board on October 13, the Contract Committee reported that in March 1905 the tender of Messrs. Baird & Tatlock, of Cross Street, Hatton Garden, E.C., was accepted for the supply to the bacteriological laboratories of 400 gross of special test-tubes. The same number has again been ordered.

Up to the end of last week seventeen of the twenty-eight Metropolitan Borough Councils had replied to the inquiry of the L.C.C. with reference to their proposal to establish a central laboratory for bacteriological examinations. Of the seventeen Borough Councils mentioned fourteen are against the proposal, or take no action thereon, and three are in favour of the scheme.

The Public Health Committee of Greenwich Borough Council reported on October 15 that Major Cardew (of the firm of Preece & Cardew) had expressed his willingness to advise and report to the Council on the question of purifying the atmosphere of the sewers by means of ozone electrically produced for a fee of 50*l.*, and he had therefore been retained on those terms. The Committee had authorised the expenditure of a sum not exceeding 50*l.* in connection with the proposed experiments.

Fire.

Alarmist reports were current in London on October 12 of a "great" fire that had "totally destroyed" the premises of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., at Bethnal Green. The visit of a *C. & D.* representative to the scene of the conflagration disclosed, however, quite a different state of affairs. The familiar entrance in Three Colts Lane, Bethnal Green, looked just as usual, business was being carried on in the offices and adjacent buildings, and but for the fact that a fireman was to be seen at the far end of the yard and that a crowd of loiterers was gazing curiously into the distance, one would not have suspected anything amiss. Further investigation showed, however, that a range of buildings of three floors, covering an area of about 200 ft. by 50 ft., at the far end of the works had been burned down. These buildings were recently acquired by Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (when vacated by the Sanitas Co., Ltd.), and part were used for bottling A. & H. castor oil and cod-liver oil, while the remaining portion was being gradually utilised for the manufacture of surgical instruments and hospital furniture. The fire was discovered about midnight on Thursday, October 11, by the night watchman. The fire-brigade was summoned as quickly as possible, and Mr. Hanbury was telephoned for. When he arrived with some of the junior members of the firm, there were thirteen fire-engines at work, their efforts being mainly directed to saving the adjoining premises. Quantities of oil, stored in tanks, fed the flames and caused a series of explosions. The works are situated in the midst of streets of small property, and much alarm prevailed among the inmates of the houses. In the result, although the upper floors were nearly burned through, the brigade succeeded in saving a portion of the ground floor and first floor. The adjacent warehouses, laboratories, printing department, offices, etc., were untouched, and, as has already been indicated, the ordinary

conduct of business has been continued without interruption. The newspaper accounts of the occurrence were greatly exaggerated, and Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., have had numberless inquiries, telegrams of sympathy, and offers of help from all sections of the trade. Fortunately the historic firm have not found it necessary to avail themselves of the generosity of their friends, but they are grateful for the evidences of friendly feeling. The origin of the outbreak and the full extent of the damage have not yet been ascertained.

Saccharin-smuggling.

At the Thames Police Court on October 17, Henry Greenbaum, Moses Oanstein, Michael Oster, and Morris Kosky, well-dressed Austrians, were charged, before Mr. Dickinson, with harbouring and conveying 461 oz. of saccharin, the treble value and duty of which amounted to 172*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, with intent to defraud his Majesty's Customs. Mr. Shaw, who prosecuted on behalf of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, said Oanstein and Oster had been under observation for some time, their saccharin-smuggling propensities being suspected. When arrested, in Oanstein's pockets were three 1-lb. packets of saccharin, while Oster had four 1-lb. packets. They were taken back to a house in Fieldgate Street Mansions, where they saw Greenbaum and Kosky. The former admitted he was the occupier, and when asked if he had any saccharin he pointed to a basket under the table, and said it was brought there by Oanstein. The bag contained 11 lb. 5 oz. of saccharin. A further search revealed a parcel containing 10 lb. 8 oz. of saccharin, and a bag of icing-sugar, commonly used for adulterating saccharin. There were also a set of scales and a balance. The Inland Revenue inspector who made the arrest said a great deal of smuggling of saccharin went on in the East-end. It could be bought in Amsterdam for 3*s.* a pound, and the price in this country was 40*s.* a pound, so the inducement to smuggle it was very great, consequently he asked for a severe penalty. Another officer stated that he had seen Oanstein and Oster visiting mineral-water manufacturers, who were the chief customers for saccharin; and he had also seen them in the company of men who had been convicted for smuggling saccharin. Greenbaum was fined 75*l.*, or three months' hard labour; Oanstein 50*l.*, or two months; Oster 50*l.*, or two months; and Kosky 25*l.*, or one month.

Preparing Sarsaparilla.

At the hearing of a charge of neglecting her children brought against a widow, named Annie Harper, at Stratford Police Court, on Oct. 13, evidence was given of the filthy condition of the house in which the accused lived. Asked what she did for a living, the woman said she "got ready sarsaparilla for a City firm." The Bench was shocked at the idea of sarsaparilla being prepared in such a place. Dr. Alexander, who had visited the house, said he noticed the preparation of the sarsaparilla there. A Magistrate inquired how much she got for the sarsaparilla, and was told that it depended on how much she did. "I split it up and tie it into bundles, and then dry it and chop it up with shears, and it is like mud, and causes the dirt about the place and me too. I sometimes get 5*s.*, sometimes 6*s.*, and sometimes not so much." The woman was sent to prison for two months.

The Doctor's Knowledge.

At Kensington on October 12, Mr. Drew held an inquiry concerning the death of Mrs. Patricia G. T. Kennedy (43), who died at Norland Square, Notting Hill. Evidence was given that deceased, who had been depressed, went out to buy sulphonal, saying she intended to have a good night's sleep. Next morning deceased was found in an insensible condition, from which she never recovered. Dr. R. P. H. Whitmarsh, of 56 Holland Park Avenue, stated that when called deceased was collapsed, cyanosed, and unconscious, with stertorous breathing. The pupils were contracted. He was told about the sulphonal. He had made a *post-mortem* and described what he found. In the stomach he found only a little cheesy matter, and on analysis nothing poisonous was detected. The following conversation then took place between witness and the Coroner:

What would you expect to find in a case of sulphonal?—I don't know; I have never had a case.

What would you expect to find on analysis?—Nothing except by reaction; there is no smell.

What does sulphonal consist of?—I don't know; it is the

same class of thing as trional. I have prescribed it for elderly people.

It has been known to cause death?—I believe so. Death, in my opinion, was due to the rupture of a small artery in the brain causing cerebral hæmorrhage.

Would sulphonal be harmful?—I cannot possibly say. I did not see the lady in her normal health. Sulphonal may have lowered the system. I do not think death in this case was hastened in any way by it.

What are the symptoms of sulphonal-poisoning?—Coma—practically all the conditions of a narcotic poison.

Can you say whether this death was or was not affected by sulphonal?—I cannot say either way.

The doctor said there were twenty-four tablets left in the bottle found in the room. He could not say the original number. The Coroner's officer said that another bottle—empty—was found in the room, together with a bottle labelled "Poison—Easton's syrup." The jury eventually returned a verdict that death was due to cerebral hæmorrhage and from natural causes.

East Anglian Notes.

Mr. D. Davison, pharmaceutical chemist, last week presented the prizes to the successful students of Cromer Council Schools.

Mr. S. L. Gooch, chemist, Holt, has wielded the woods to such good effect as to annex the "Rippingall Trophy"—a distinction coveted by all local bowl-players.

Pharmacy has no representative in the deliberations of the town council of King's Lynn. Mr. R. A. Metcalfe, chemist, Norfolk Street, has consented to try to induce the voters of the North Ward to alter this state of affairs on November 1.

Scarlet fever in a mild form is epidemic in Norwich. Never was the Infectious Diseases Hospital so full, and extra help has been granted the medical officer of health. The latter official has advised the temporary closing of the Sunday Schools. Some of the local chemists are benefiting by an impetus to the sale of disinfectants.

The three first Saturdays in October are busy days in the thriving little town of Wisbech. On these days representatives of mustard-manufacturing firms attend to purchase the seed of *Brassica nigra* and *B. alba*. The soil of the district around Wisbech especially suits the growth of the former. This season has been a good one for growers, and excellent seed is changing hands at prices averaging 1s. per bushel above those of last year.

Drugs in the West Riding.

The report of the public analyst for the West Riding of Yorkshire (Mr. F. W. Richardson) for the last quarter shows that forty-eight samples of drugs were examined and only five, or 10.42 per cent., were found to be defective. Two samples of sweet spirit of nitre were found to be deficient in nitrous ether, containing only three-quarters and four-fifths of the amount which should be present, even when due allowance was made for loss of strength by keeping or by frequent opening of the vessel. One sample of glycerin did not comply with the B.P. requirements on account of the sample containing 5 per cent. excess of water; one sample of paregoric was found to contain only a quarter of the proper proportion of anhydrous morphine; and one sample of quinine-wine was not made in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia, it being composed of a solution of sugar and quinine sulphate. No orange-wine and no quinine hydrochloride were present, and there was a deficiency of quinine alkaloids.

Midland Notes.

Worcester's hop-harvest is estimated to be 17,893 cwt., against 51,961 last year; the acreage 3,672, against 3,807; yield 4.87, against 13.65.

The scene (of the windows) has changed. Cod-liver oil emulsions, cough mixtures and lozenges, chest-protectors, and foot-warmers for the bed.

The newly formed Birmingham Section of the Society of Chemical Industry has fixed up meetings for the coming session, two before and two after Christmas, besides the conjoint meeting with the Nottingham Section. There are fifteen promises of scientific papers. Local pharmacy associations please copy.

The Orthopædic Hospital has established a new dispensary at its new building in Great Charles Street, Birmingham.

Hitherto instruments have been supplied to patients free of charge, but owing to decreased income and increased expenditure the discontinuance of the practice is under serious consideration.

A local pharmacist sent a bottle to a neighbouring cathedral city for a sample of water for analysis. It could not be filled because the stopper could not be extracted by the man in charge of the "sinking." A telephone message was sent back stating the case, when a messenger had to be sent to perform the operation at a cost of 3s., and the work of a moment.

The favour with which the *C. & D.* is looked upon in Birmingham is well reflected in the list of advertisements in last week's number by the local pharmacists. It means also that trade in the city "is not so bad," or, in other words, that it is very prosperous, and would be more so if it were not for the disorganisation caused by the craze on the part of the skilled workmen for football.

The local medical brethren had a church parade on the eve of their patron saint, St. Luke, and a suggestion has gone forth that pharmacy could not do better than make itself evident in strong force to show, in the language of the late Mr. G. F. Schacht, that she is the handmaid of medicine. The service was held at Birmingham Cathedral on Wednesday, October 17. The sermon was by the Rev. Canon Rhodes Bristow.

At Sparkhill Police Court on Monday, two brothers, one an assistant chemist and the other a telegraphist, of no fixed abode, were charged with begging. They had had a good education, it appeared, and the Magistrates said they ought to be ashamed of themselves. The chemist had been sent to Canada, but returned as he did not like it. They were both bound over for twelve months in order to give them a chance to right themselves again.

The Birmingham University Chemical Society began its meetings on Monday, October 15, Professor Frankland (the President) in the chair. In the course of the evening Dr. Findlay showed and explained the working of a new form of high-pressure bomb calorimeter; and Mr. Gordon Smith showed Dr. M. Dennstedt's new combustion-furnace, which consists of a tube filled with platinised and unplatinised quartz, which, acting as a catalyser, enables the oxygen to attack and oxidise the carbon and hydrogen more rapidly. An inaccuracy in the University chemical accounts having been detected by the printers, after being duly audited, afforded Professor Frankland an opportunity to give his students a homily on accurate arithmetical methods. He did not even spare B.Sc.s and researchers, who, he said, are offenders in this matter.

Contracts.

The following contracts have been settled:

Pontefract Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., for drugs.

Harrogate Town Council.—Mr. F. T. Leak, chemist and druggist, for disinfectants for a year.

Camberwell Guardians.—Messrs. John Knight & Sons, Ltd., Silvertown, for Primrose soap; Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Coleman Street, E.C., for trusses, etc.

Bolton Town Council.—Mr. W. Sharratt, Bolton, for disinfecting powder; Messrs. S. W. Royse & Co., chemical merchants, Albert Square, Manchester, for green copperas.

The Strood (Kent) Board of Guardians have decided that the three local chemists should take half-yearly turns in supplying drugs to the workhouse.

Bradford Corporation.—For spirit of salt at the chemical-works, Frizinghall, at 1s. 2d. per carboy, Messrs. John Riley & Sons, 7,000 carboys; Messrs. Hunt Bros., 7,000 carboys; Messrs. Wm. Blythe & Co., 6,000 carboys; for nitrate of soda at the Chemical-works, Frizinghall, Messrs. Wm. Blythe & Co., 50 tons, at 11l. 13s. 6d. per ton.

Metropolitan Asylums Board has accepted the following tenders for five months' supplies for all institutions: Barrett & Elers, Old Ford, E., for carbonic-acid gas; and for proprietary articles, Bovril, Ltd., Old Street, E.C. (three items); Corneille David & Co., Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. (three items); Brand & Co., Ltd., Vauxhall, S.W. (one item); International Plasmon, Ltd., Farringdon Road, E.C. (one item).

The Holbeach Board of Guardians on October 11 discussed the question of contracting for drugs and druggists' sundries. Complaint was made that 8s. had been charged for a truss when 3s. 6d. was usually paid under contract, and 5s. 4d. per lb. for aromatic spirit of ammonia against 2s. 11d., which would be the price under the new contract. One member advised that surgical appliances should be obtained direct from the manufacturers. It was explained that it was thought only fair that the orders should go to the trader who supplied the drugs. It was agreed to refer the accounts for examination and to discuss the question of obtaining surgical appliances direct at their next meeting.

Sheffield Notes.

The annual report of the Sheffield Royal Hospital, just issued, shows that during the year twenty-four poisoning-cases were admitted to the institution, lead cases amounting to half the number, with a fatal result in one case.

The University classes for pharmaceutical students have not been a success up to the present, and the authorities are issuing special circulars in regard to the Department of Chemistry. The course of twenty lectures by Mr. W. J. Jarrard, B.Sc., the demonstrator, is described as being adapted to the needs of pharmaceutical students. The lectures are in the evening, and the circulars state that the chemistry laboratory is open on Wednesday evenings from October to March for instruction in qualitative and quantitative analysis. The access of energy shown by the issue of these circulars is, we understand, the outcome of representations made by the Council of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society. It has already been pointed out that the time fixed for the evening classes is not a convenient one for apprentices, but the authorities express the utmost readiness to meet all requirements, and no doubt this will be speedily remedied.

The Corassa-compound Case.

At Brighton on October 17, William Henry Hawkins (62) and his son William George Hawkins (27) were committed for trial at Sussex Assizes on a charge of

Conspiring to obtain money and valuable securities from such of his Majesty's liege subjects as should thereafter purchase from them certain powders called gloxiensis and corassa compound, and to cheat them of such moneys and valuable securities, on January 1, 1906, and divers subsequent days.

The police put in ledgers showing that the receipts for less than nine months' trading this year amounted to nearly 4,000*l.*; and Mr. R. A. Cripps, analyst, was called to show that boxes of powders he analysed were composed of bicarbonate of soda and bromide of potassium, with a pinch of cinchona-bark, and not, as the prosecution allege accused represented to patients, special herbs discovered abroad and possessing wonderful healing-properties. The powder, he said, would not cost more than 2*d.*, while the accused charged 18s. 6*d.* per box.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

In the recent examinations for the pharmaceutical licence the following passed: John Alexander Donaghy, Charles Agnew, Thomas James White, William Edmond Walshe. Five candidates were rejected. In the Registered Druggist examination the following passed: William Manning, Isabella Unsworth. Six candidates were rejected. Timothy Maye passed the Pharmaceutical Assistant examination; two candidates were rejected.

Death.

Alderman Samuel Bell, Londonderry, who died last week, was known to the drug-trade in the North of Ireland as a manufacturer of surgical instruments. He had twice filled the office of Mayor of Londonderry.

Sleeping-draught in Question.

An inquest was held in Dublin on October 17 into the circumstances attending the death of Jerome MacDonnell. The inquest took place in consequence of the allegation that death was due to an overdose of sleeping-draught, but it was found that death was due to heart-disease.

L.G.B. Caution.

The Boards of Guardians throughout Ireland have received a caution from the Local Government Board as to the growing want of attention on the part of many clerks of Unions in dealing with analysts' certificates. Much unnecessary correspondence is often caused by the carelessness of the Union officers.

Drug-traveller's Action.

Mr. Joseph P. King, traveller for Messrs. Gibson, druggists, Belfast, recovered 7*l.* and 30s. expenses at Donegal Quarter Sessions last week from the proprietor of the Royal Arms Hotel, Ballyshannon. The claim was for money stolen from plaintiff's sample-bag, which was left in the commercial room during the night. The landlord had offered to pay the money if proof were given of the loss.

Poor-law Dispensaries.

The condition of many of the dispensaries in the North of Ireland is at present disgraceful, and the subject has often been discussed by several Boards of Guardians. A glaring case came before Derry Guardians this week. It was stated that the Kilderry dispensary had not been whitewashed for thirty years and the floor was in a rotten state. The owner of the building is to be asked to put the place in order.

Tampering with Medicines.

The Monaghan Board of Guardians are holding an inquiry as to the tampering with the bottle of liq. morph. which has been referred to several times in the *C. & D.* All poisonous medicines should be locked in a cupboard, and the medical officer (Dr. Crawford) said he was willing to accept responsibility for the medicine not being locked up, adding that if all the poisonous medicines were locked up there would not be a bottle left on the shelves.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Swimming.

The Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club held the second of a series of two-length handicaps in Dalry Baths on Wednesday, October 17, with the result that Mr. E. O. Rowland (who started from scratch) came in first, Mr. D. Hunter (eight seconds start) was second, and Mr. G. Somerville (thirteen seconds start) was third.

Poor-law Medicine Supply.

At a meeting of the Urr Parish Council, held at Dalbeattie last week, the Chairman read a letter from the Local Government Board bearing on a report as to the administration of the Poor Law in the parish. One subject commented on was that the medical officer's salary included the cost of medicines. The Board intimated that they preferred that a special sum should be put in the account for medicines supplied. Mr. McClymont said there had been no grumbling regarding the medicines, and he did not see any necessity for altering the arrangement; but it was decided to remit the matter to the Finance Committee to confer with the doctor, and report to a future meeting.

Glasgow Notes.

As might naturally be expected, Glasgow chemists are congratulating themselves on knowing that their drugs are above suspicion.

Quite a number of chemists are displaying Tetlow's Swan Face Powder and Cockburn's Pills cartoons in their windows.

Overheard in a restaurant on Saturday last after a football match: "Min' ye, we cam' frae gaed folk. I had twa brithers in the drug-trade." Said the other man: "They wid ha'e made mair money if they had been in the Celtic" (a Glasgow football club).

The local Pharmaceutical Association opens its session next week (see "Coming Events"), when a full attendance is requested. The Treasurer, Mr. R. Tocher, will be present to receive subscriptions and enrol new members, and the library will be open before and after the meeting.

Chemists are not exempt from the prevailing trade depression, says the "Evening News," the sale of such things as

patent medicines, cod-liver oil, malt, etc., showing a marked decrease. Within the last week a number of prescriptions ordered by doctors were refused, the price, previously ascertained, proving too much for the slender resources of the customer.

A Meeting of Creditors.

A private meeting of the creditors of Mr. John I. Thirde, chemist and druggist, 28 West Nile Street, Glasgow, was held on October 11, when a committee was appointed to investigate certain claims. Meantime the business is to be advertised for sale as a going concern. The liabilities are stated at 1,039*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and the assets (after deducting preference claims) 639*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* The following are creditors: J. C. Pottage, 5*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; Archibald Sinclair, 8*l.*; S. Maw, Son & Sons, 16*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., 5*l.* 18*s.*; Lorimer & Moyes, Ltd., 5*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*; W. & R. Hatrick, 17*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*; American Soda Fountain Co., 16*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*; Cockburn & Co., Ltd., 43*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; Claber & Co., Ltd., 8*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; Fasset & Johnson, 5*l.* 8*s.*; T. & H. Smith, Ltd., 16*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*; Glasgow Apothecaries, Ltd., 12*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*; Odol Chemical Co., 7*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*; J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., 5*l.* 3*s.*; Eugene Rimmel, Ltd., 7*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., 13*l.*; W. Law & Co., 6*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* Cash creditors: D. Shepherd, 200*l.*; G. MacGregor, 200*l.*; Mrs. Thirde, 270*l.*

Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

COCAINE-HABIT.—The prevalence of the cocaine-habit among young men in London, Ontario, has reached so serious a state that Dr. F. P. Drake has publicly asked the authorities to take some steps to prevent its further spread. Scores of young men in the city are victims of the drug, it is alleged, and there is scarcely a physician who has not several severe cases under his care.

The pharmaceutical examinations were held in the Laval University, Quebec, on September 24 to 28. Eighteen candidates for the Major and twelve for the Minor examinations presented themselves, and the following passed: Licentiates of Pharmacy: Felix Paquet, W. P. LaRocche, P. B. Contant, Joseph Larocche, N. Aronson, B. D'Orvilliers, J. A. A. Filion, J. A. Chevrier, J. Elzeur Morin, J. C. Denault, A. L. Boucher, and Bernard Fox. As certified clerks: L. D. McLaurin, M. U. Drolet, J. Millette, G. F. Belanger, and T. D. C. Perron.

LAVAL AND PHARMACY.—The ceremony of the inauguration of the Laval School of Pharmacy took place recently in the conference-hall of Laval University, in the presence of a large and interesting assembly. Mr. Joseph Contant presided over the meeting, which was officially opened by Canon Dauth. Mr. Flahaut, one of the professors of the new institution, explained what the work of the course will be. Archbishop Bruchesi closed the series of discourses with a loudly applauded speech, the theme of which was the increasing progress made in late years by Canada's leading French university, closing with the hope that Laval would soon see a commercial branch of study attached to its already long curriculum.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

180/53. Where can "Sirsam" be obtained?

178/73. Address of makers or dealers in 3-oz. thick oval glycerin-bottles with "273" stamped on bottom.

176/10. What is mist. ferri et digitalis? (This occurred on a bottle given to a Belfast subscriber to fill, and we presume that it is a hospital preparation.)

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

DR. JULIUS LEWKOWITSCH'S BOOK on oils, fats, and waxes has been translated by M. Emile Bontoux, and the first volume of 564 pages has just been published by H. Dunod et E. Pinat, Paris.

AN ILLICIT STILL.—A dealer in chemicals residing in the rue des Chantiers, Paris, having been noticed to receive large quantities of wine, the authorities made a "perquisition" on his premises. About 400 litres of illicit alcohol was discovered in a cellar. It appears that for six months he had thus daily (or, rather, nightly) distilled a hectolitre of wine. The total loss to the Excise was about 400*l.*

CAUTERISING TREES.—A practitioner is engaged by the Paris Municipality to examine every autumn the numerous trees which line the streets and boulevards. He carries a steel instrument and a tar-pot, and when he finds a tree cut or barked he scrapes the wound clean and applies a dressing of tar. The microbes contained in the Parisian atmosphere are thus excluded, and the trunk rapidly heals. It is calculated that this simple form of arboreal antiseptic saves 2,000*l.* a year.

THE LORD MAYOR'S VISIT.—The visit of the Lord Mayor of London (Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Bart.) has been an unqualified success, and the city of Paris resounded during the first half of this week with the cry of "Vive le Lor Maire." Last Monday, as the Mayoral coach was driven through the city on his Lordship's first official drive through Paris, he passed between serried rows of people in the streets, while every window and balcony was also filled. The cordiality of the reception was most unmistakable, and many reflective minds in France to-day appreciate that the visit of Sir Walter, as the civic head of London, to Paris will be the means of giving another lease of life, if such were needed, to the excellent relations so happily existing between France and England which we owe in so great a measure to King Edward. At a luncheon given by the Comité Français des Expositions on Tuesday the Lord Mayor made an important pronouncement in regard to the Anglo-French Exhibition which is to be held in 1908 at Shepherd's Bush. In the course of his speech he said:

Great Britain is not only the best customer of France, but she takes more French merchandise than any other two nations put together. Her purchases are between a third and a quarter of the whole export trade of France. The commerce between the two countries is not competitive but complementary—that is to say, France obtains from Great Britain what she cannot so well or cheaply produce for herself, while Great Britain imports from France products which cannot be grown in her colder climate and manufactured articles which are pre-eminently due to Gallic taste and skill. In order to do justice to the display which Franco will send to London, a committee has been organised consisting of over 1,000 noblemen and gentlemen, including the majority of the members of the Legislature, with the Duke of Argyll as Honorary President. A site has been chosen for the exhibition within a reasonable distance of commercial and fashionable London, in the centre of a network of railways, electric tramways, and motor omnibuses. Arrangements are being made for the erection of buildings which will compare not unworthily with the series of palaces which ornamented the banks of the Seine during the Exhibition of 1900.

ASSISTANT-PROFESSORS IN THE MIXED FACULTIES OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.—According to the recently issued decree, the candidates for these posts (pharmaceutical section—i.e., pharmacy and materia medica) must hold the diploma of (1) M.D. with certificate of high medical studies, (2) first-class pharmacist and D.Sc., or (3) superior pharmaceutical diploma. The examination is competitive and in three departments. The first test is in previous scientific work, of which the postulant deposits a *résumé*; the second (theoretical) consists of a forty-five minutes' lecture after four hours' "solitary confinement" for preparation of same. Three subjects are handed in closed envelopes, one of which the candidate takes and opens. He is allowed access to the library. The third test consists of a practical test in pharmacy or materia medica.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

CUSTOMS REBATE ON CASTOR AND SALAD OILS.—Preferential treatment will be accorded to these oils if satisfactory proof is produced that refining has taken place in the United Kingdom, in which case the cost of bottling, labelling, etc., will be taken into consideration as part of the 25 per cent. representing British labour.

MELVIN CLAYTON CANN was again before the Resident Magistrate at Cape Town on September 21, charged with practising as a dentist without a licence. The accused had been previously committed for trial, but the case was remitted by the Attorney-General. The proceedings, a *résumé* of which was published in the *C. & D.* of September 29 (p. 494), were again gone over, and the accused was found guilty and fined 2*l.*

CATALOGUE DUTY.—In answer to a correspondent drawing attention to the complaints of merchants against the heavy duty charged on price-lists and catalogues imported into South Africa, and inquiring whether the Government could do anything towards obtaining a removal of the restrictions, the Earl of Elgin has sent the following reply:

With reference to your letter, I am directed by the Earl of Elgin to inform you that a despatch has been received from the High Commissioner for South Africa stating that it has been decided to relax the restrictions on the importation of catalogues and price-lists resulting from the South African Convention of 1906. An instruction in the following terms has been agreed on by the various members of the Customs Union: "Ordinary catalogues and price-lists imported through the post weighing less than 8 oz. will not be charged with duty, but in the case of South African firms sending large quantities of catalogues or advertisements through the post duty will be charged upon them, even if weighing less than 8 oz." The Natal, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony Governments and the Administration of Southern Rhodesia have further agreed to forgo the sixpenny delivery-fee hitherto collected on catalogues or price-lists imported through the post. The Cape Government has made a like decision with regard to similar articles imported by book or letter post.—I am, etc.,

FRED. GRAHAM.

REBATE ON SPIRIT FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—In accordance with the Customs Amendment Ordinance of 1906, the following proclamation is published in the "Government Gazette":

A rebate less one shilling per imperial proof gal. shall be granted of the duty on plain spirits the produce of the Union used solely in the manufacture of purely medicinal preparations under the following regulations: (a) Such medicinal preparations shall be approved of by the Transvaal Medical Council. (b) The Director of Customs may deliver from Customs custody either in bulk or bottle plain spirit the produce of the Union in quantities of not less than 10 gals. to duly licensed chemists upon payment of a duty of 1*s.* per imperial proof gal. and a deposit for the difference between such 1*s.* and the full duty. (c) If within one month from the making of such deposit the depositor shall produce to the Director of Customs or his deputies medicinal preparations approved as aforesaid containing a like quantity of spirit to that which has been delivered upon deposit and shall furnish a declaration to the effect that all the spirit delivered to him on deposit has been used in the manufacture of such medicinal preparations, then the amount deposited shall be refunded. (d) All mixture or compounding of such spirits shall be open to the supervision and inspection of the Director of Customs or his deputies and no coloured labour shall be used in such operations.

Orange River Colony.

A FOOD AND DRUGS ORDINANCE.—A recent issue of the "Government Gazette" contains an Ordinance (No. 32 of

1906) regulating the sale of food and drugs in the Colony. The present Ordinance prohibits the mixing of dangerous ingredients with food or drugs in such a way as to render the articles injurious to health; and it further prohibits the sale of articles of food and drugs, if not of the proper nature, substance, or quality demanded by the purchaser. There are minute regulations also regarding margarine and margarine-cheese imported into or manufactured in the Colony.

CONTAIN NO POISON.—Messrs. Rosia & Kaplau, of Lindley, were charged before the Magistrate, Bloemfontein, on September 22, with selling Chamberlain's cough-remedy and Borst droppels without labelling them "Poison." The Court held that Chamberlain's cough-remedy did not fall under the amended Division 3 of the Medical and Pharmacy Ordinance. With regard to the Borst droppels, evidence went to prove that it did not contain poison, and the Court held the defence as established. The accused were discharged. It will be recalled (*C. & D.*, October 6, p. 526) that Messrs. P. J. Petersen & Co., wholesale chemists, Bloemfontein, supplied both products under a guarantee that they contained no poison, and instructed the storekeepers in question to fight the case, taking the necessary steps to enable them to do so.

AMENDING THE SPIRIT DUTIES.—The "Orange River Colony Gazette" of September 5 contains an Ordinance amending the law relating to the Excise and import duty on intoxicating liquors in the Colony. The present Ordinance provides that an Excise-duty of 9*s.* per imperial gal. (and *pro rata* for any strength over proof and for any strength under proof down to 7*s.* 6*d.* per imperial gal.) shall be imposed on all spirits distilled within the Colony from grain, grapes, fruit, or other products, and an Excise-duty of 4*d.* per imperial gal. on beer brewed or manufactured within the Colony. An import-duty equivalent to the above Excise rates of duty will be imposed on spirituous liquors distilled and beer brewed within the Customs Union when imported into the Orange River Colony. It is further provided that tinctures and medicinal preparations containing more than 3 per cent. of proof spirit, and manufactured within the Customs Union of spirits produced therein shall be treated as "mixed" spirits, and liable to a duty of 9*s.* per imperial gal. on importation into the Colony.

Transvaal.

CHANGES.—Mr. J. Kloss has taken over the branch business of Mr. W. Easterbrook at Maddison Street, Jeppe's Town.—Messrs. Phillips & Co., Church Street, Pretoria, have had their premises refitted, and a striking feature of the improvements is the handsome plate-glass windows. The establishment is under the capable management of Mr. L. R. Tibbett.

AN OPIUM HAUL.—At Johannesburg on September 24, two men, named John Kowarski and Louis Glickman, were charged with being in possession of 152 lb. of opium, concealed in twenty-four bags, which were supposed to contain empty bottles. This is one of the biggest opium-hauls which the Johannesburg police have yet made. Kowarski found bail in 500*l.*, but Glickman remained in custody, both being remanded.

TRANSVAAL PHARMACY BOARD.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held in the Board's office, Johannesburg, on Friday, September 21. Mr. R. Butters presided, and the other members present were Dr. J. van Nickerk, Messrs. J. R. Jones, B. Owen Jones, and W. T. Skinn.

The balance-sheet and auditor's report for the year ended June 1906 were presented and adopted.

A communication was received from the Transvaal Medical Council requesting an expression of the views of the Board with reference to the difficulty experienced in obtaining medicines from chemists in Johannesburg during the night. After some discussion it was agreed that steps be taken to compile and furnish to the Medical Council a list of chemists' establishments where night-attendance is provided, and in the event of any district being unprovided with such facilities that an endeavour be made to arrange for such.

In reply to an inquiry addressed to the Colonial Office as

to the provisions existing in certain Government Institutions for the dispensing of medicines, a letter was received stating that in the Johannesburg and Pretoria prisons no dispensing was done, all medicines being supplied under contract by registered chemists. In the case of the leper and lunatic asylums the little dispensing done was performed under the direct supervision of medical officers.

The Secretary gave a report of the proceedings of a meeting held in the Colonial Office that morning to discuss with the Assistant Colonial Secretary the draft regulations to be framed under the Opium-trade Regulation Ordinance which comes into operation on October 1. At that meeting, in addition to certain medical representatives present, the Pharmacy Board was represented by Mr. J. R. Jones and the Secretary; Mr. Joy, of the Crow Pharmacy, Pretoria, being also present. The regulations as amended at that meeting were then discussed by the Board and approved of, and the action of the Board's representatives in the matter confirmed.

Applications for registration to practise as chemists and druggists in the Transvaal received from Messrs. F. W. L. Carine and G. W. Menzies (both chemists and druggists of Great Britain) were approved.

Colonial and Foreign News.

THE WEIGHTMAN ESTATE.—The production in court of a scrap of yellow paper containing a few words written in ink has caused the collapse, according to the London "Daily Telegraph," of a legal battle in which twelve million pounds was at stake. The parties in the case were Mrs. Anne Walker, daughter of the late Mr. William Weightman, the millionaire chemical manufacturer, and Mrs. Wister, his daughter-in-law. Mr. Weightman left his estate absolutely to Mrs. Walker, but Mrs. Wister contested it, and sought to prove that her father-in-law had left a codicil amply providing for her daughter, who is a minor, and also for four other grand-daughters and a grandson. Apparently the Wister party had an idea that there really was an important codicil somewhere benefiting the daughter-in-law, and Mrs. Weightman Walker's counsel ingeniously excited them on that point. They admitted the existence of something in the way of a written document penned by old Mr. Weightman, but they kept it hidden. They seemed to fear to produce it. Mrs. Wister's lawyers demanded it with great vehemence. Then they got it, and when they got it their white flag went up without a moment's hesitation.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF TRINIDAD.—A meeting of this Society was held at the Victoria Institute, Port of Spain, on September 28, Mr. Lewis O. Inniss (President) in the chair. There were also present Mr. Arthur James Taitt (Vice-President), Mr. G. Cruden Dieffenthaler (Secretary), Messrs. J. H. Hart (Government Botanist) and Henry Carraciolo (hon. members), Walter H. Mills, Boswell Inniss, J. C. Poyer, C. S. Fiddler, George Lorieo, H. C. Ghent, and several druggists, assistants, and students. A vote of condolence was passed to the widow of the late Mr. J. E. Boland, of Arima, a member of the Society, who died recently. Mr. F. E. Grant, druggist, of Couva, was elected a country member of the Society. Mr. Carraciolo said that he had made a collection of native medicinal herbs and plants, which he forwarded to England to be preserved and classified in their botanical orders, and which he would present to the Society when the specimens were re-arranged. Mr. Carraciolo was thanked for his kind and thoughtful present. Mr. J. H. Hart read a paper on "Camphor," in which he referred to the several species of camphor which belong to the natural order of *Lauraceae* obtained from trees grown in China and Japan and Formosa, and also to its commercial importance in the East. Mr. Hart exhibited some specimens of native camphor bark and leaves which he had grown, and also a sample of crude camphor prepared by himself from the leaves a good many years ago. After dealing with the synthetic production of camphor, Mr. Hart said it was far more economical to obtain camphor from the plant than artificially, and he concluded his remarks by urging upon the members of the Society the necessity for the cultivation of camphor in Trinidad.

Legal Reports.

High Court Case.

THE BILE BEANS CASE.

In the Second Division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on October 17, a minute was lodged craving the Court to sist Frank Harris Fulford, manager, Leeds; John William Ridgeway, railway agent, Ontario, Canada; and Frederick Wm. Noble Jones, hosier and glover, Ealing, Middlesex, as parties in the appeal to the House of Lords in the Bile Beans case. The complainers in the case were the Bile Beans Manufacturing Co., Leeds, and Charles E. Fulford and Ernest A. Gilbert, manufacturing chemists, both of Leeds, the only partners of the firm; and they sought to have George Graham Davidson, wholesale and retail chemist, Edinburgh, interdicted from manufacturing or selling under the name of bile beans pills that were not manufactured by them. The action was dismissed in the Outer House by Lord Ardwall, and the complainers reclaimed to the Second Division. In July last the Judges of the Second Division gave judgment, adhering to the Lord Ordinary's decision, and notice was given by the complainers of an appeal to the House of Lords. After the first judgment Mr. Gilbert died, and since the second judgment was given Mr. C. E. Fulford's death has taken place. The parties for whom the minute was lodged are the executors and trustees of Fulford, and they have determined to prosecute the appeal in the House of Lords. Their Lordships ordered the minute to be engrossed. It appears that, besides the four King's Counsel who were engaged in the case in the Second Division, the complainers have retained Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., and Mr. Sebastian, K.C., to represent them in the House of Lords. The Judges also approved of the auditor's report of the expenses due to the defender in this case, amounting, after being taxed, to 653l. 2s. 9d.

City Court Cases.

CORKS FOR DURBAN.

In the City of London Court, on Monday, October 15, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., wholesale druggists, Leeds, sued Mr. Alexander Bernstein, trading as the General Export Agency, Finsbury Pavement, for 50l. 6s. for the price of certain bales of corks supplied to defendant's order and shipped to a customer of his at Durban. The claim was admitted except as to 13l. 15s., the price of 150 gross of corks shipped to Durban, which it was alleged were not up to sample, and also in respect of a fresh supply of corks sent out to replace the first alleged faulty lot. In regard to these, the plaintiffs, when the complaint of defendant's customer was brought to their attention, at once sent out a fresh consignment to replace them, and gave defendant's customer the option of reshipping them back to this country or keeping them at a reduction of 2d. a gross. As defendant did not reply as to which course he would elect to take, but kept them nine months, plaintiffs contended that they were entitled to be paid for them, as well as for the second batch, as to which there had been no complaint. Defendant urged that as both consignments were on their way back to England by a steamer which would arrive shortly, plaintiffs could not claim in respect of either item.—His Honour thought the goods remained the property of plaintiffs until something was done which showed that the property in them passed to the defendant. The second batch of corks were the property of Dagley, defendant's customer, or the defendant, and if the corks were on their way back to England they must go and take possession of them. Judgment would be given for plaintiffs for 39l. 10s.

INSURANCE OF A CASTOR-OIL SHIPMENT.

In the City of London Court, on Tuesday, October 16, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., an action was brought by Messrs. Fuerst Bros., 17 Philpot Lane, E.C., against the Canton Insurance Offices, Ltd., 25 Cornhill, E.C., to recover 2l. 15s. 9d., the value of castor oil lost while being brought from Antwerp to London. Mr. Fuerst, one of the plaintiffs, stated that the leakage took place from two

barrels of castor oil which were shipped from Antwerp to London. The plaintiffs, through their insurance brokers, Messrs. Houlder Bros., effected a policy of marine insurance with the defendants on July 16. The object of the insurance was to cover the plaintiffs against total loss at sea, also to cover them against any leakage in the oil above 2 per cent. in the barrels. Sixty barrels of the oil, weighing about 11½ tons, were put on board at Antwerp, and the steamship company gave a clean bill of lading. That showed that the oil was received in good order and condition. When the oil arrived it was found that there was a shortage in two of the barrels amounting to 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lb. As the 2 per cent. had been exceeded, the present claim was made. The sixty barrels were insured for 330*l.*, which brought the price to 33*s.* per cwt. The defendants did not dispute that there had been the shortage. Mr. Crawford, defendants' counsel, said the first thing to be proved was that the shortage took place between Antwerp and London, and, secondly, that it was due to a leakage for which the defendants could be held responsible under the policy of insurance. The defendants contended that it was not leakage that caused the loss, but bad condition of the casks. Evidence was called on this last point, and after it and some remarks by the Judge, Mr. Fuerst said that in his whole experience for twenty-five years he had never heard of any insurance company of the standing of the defendants defending such a claim when a clean bill of lading was given.—Judge Lumley Smith said it could not be said that the bill of lading proved the case, and the plaintiffs must if necessary bring evidence from Antwerp.—Mr. Fuerst said he would do that, and the case was adjourned.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re ROBERT M. WATSON, 16 Roek Dove Gardens, Tolleross, Glasgow, Chemical-manufacturer.—A petition for *cessio* has been presented to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire at Glasgow against the above, and Sheriff-Substitute Mackenzie has ordered the debtor to appear in his chambers, County Buildings, 70 Hutcheson Street, Glasgow, on October 26, at 10.15 A.M., for examination. Mr. David Henderson, 58 West Regent Street, Glasgow, is agent.

Re WILLIAM BROOK, trading as the Leventhorpe Chemical Co., and carrying on business at Leventhorpe Mills, Bradford, as a Manufacturing Chemist, now residing at 229 South View Terrace, Crossley Hall.—The first meeting of creditors was held at the offices of the Official Receiver for the Bradford district on October 10. The summary of accounts showed gross liabilities amounting to 627*l.*, and a deficiency of 439*l.* (see *C. & D.*, October 13, p. 567). The sum of 605*l.* is expected to rank for dividend. The estate was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

Re WILLIAM STANLEY SCOTT, 55 Eleanor Street, South Shields, lately carrying on business as a chemist in Ormonde Street, Jarrow.—Debtor applied to Judge Greenwell, at the Newcastle Bankruptcy Court on October 10, for his discharge. The Official Receiver (Mr. T. Gourlay), in his report, stated that the receiving order was made on October 3, 1905, on a creditors' petition, and the public examination was concluded in the following November. The liabilities to rank for dividend were estimated at 1,177*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, but the proofs actually admitted amounted to 982*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* The assets, so far as they were not assigned to creditors wholly or partly secured, were estimated to produce 168*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, and they had realised 137*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, a first and final dividend of 1*s.* 11½*d.* being paid. After reviewing the period of debtor's trading and the causes which led up to his bankruptcy, the Official Receiver submitted that debtor's assets were not equal to 10*s.* in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities, that he had continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent, and that he had contracted debts provable in the bankruptcy without having at the time reasonable ground of expectation of being able to pay them. The debtor's conduct during the proceedings under the bankruptcy had been satisfactory.—Judge Greenwell granted the discharge subject to the statutory suspension of two years.

FIVE REPORTS of researches in the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories have been issued in pamphlet form. They deal with grindelia, *Ethusa Cynapium*, some new tropeines, the essential oil of *Pittosporum undulatum*, and the constitution of umbellulone.

Deed of Arrangement.

ROBERTSON, MARY, trading as Mark Brelsford, 32 Bottom o' th' Moor, and residing at 138 Greengate Street, Oldham, Chemist and Druggist (wife of Thomas Kennedy Robertson). Trustees, John S. Hulton, Clegg Street, Oldham, accountant, and another. Dated October 4; filed October 9. Liabilities unsecured, 1,682*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; estimated net assets, 850*l.* Assignment of business estate upon trust, etc. The creditors include Spratt's Patent, Ltd., London (14*l.*); W. Bostoek & Sons, Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne (11*l.*); Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham (10*l.*); Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull (81*l.*); Hanger, Watson & Harris, Hull (27*l.*); Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., Leeds (65*l.*); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool (150*l.*); R. Silcock & Co., Liverpool (50*l.*); Anglo-American Oil Co., Liverpool (26*l.*); J. & J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool (15*l.*); Vauxhall Methylated Spirit Co., Liverpool (15*l.*); Wright, Crossley & Co., Liverpool (10*l.*); Exors. of W. Hargraves, Manchester (112*l.*); J. Woolley, Sons & Co., Manchester (18*l.*); Dr. Robertson, Oldham (17*l.*); J. Clemenshaw, Oldham (52*l.*); Hill, Evans & Co., Worcester (49*l.*).

Gazette.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

WATKINS, J. PRESTWOOD, Downs Park Road, Hackney, London, N.E., surgeon.

ADJUDICATION.

JOHNSTONE, HENRY WILLIAM, and JOHNSTONE, WILLIAM MATTHEW, Tysoe Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

New Companies and Company News.

SUN-LIKE CO., LTD.—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with E. D. Barker and O. U. C. Testman, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of polishing and cleaning mixtures, manufacturing chemists, oil and colour men, etc. The first directors are E. D. Barker, O. U. C. Testman, and R. H. Barker (all permanent).

YULO MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing opticians, manufacturers of optical, surgical, and dental instruments, etc., and to acquire the business of an optician carried on by A. E. Salt at 7 Vale Grove, Finsbury Park, London, N., as the "Yulo Manufacturing Co." Registered office, 7 Vale Grove, Finsbury Park, N.

HANSARDS, LTD.—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by A. Hansard and T. Simm at Gorse Lane, Swansea, as "Hansard," and to carry on the business of manufacturers and vendors of and dealers in mineral waters and other drinks, etc. The first directors are T. Simm and A. Hansard. Qualification, 100 shares. Registered office, King Edward's Road, Swansea.

HENDERSON BROS. & CO., LTD.—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 4,900 shares of 1*l.* each and 2,000 shares of 1*s.* each. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, importers, exporters, storekeepers, agents, general salesmen, dealers in commodities usually sold by chemists, hairdressers, ironmongers, oilmen, grocers, drapers, saddlers, boot and shoe makers, soap-manufacturers, watchmakers, jewellers, etc. The first directors are E. Henderson, J. D. Henderson, and J. M. McGechie.

MATTOS, LTD.—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (2,000 preferred ordinary and 2,000 deferred ordinary). Objects: To acquire the process of P. Leuthardt-Thornton for the preparation of paper for photographic purposes, and to acquire the business of a manufacturer of photographic paper carried on by the said vendor. The first directors are E. W. Hunter (chairman), H. N. Hunter, and P. Leuthardt-Thornton. Qualification, 250*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 36 Arundel Square, London, N.

INTERNATIONAL PLASMON, LTD.—The directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. for the year ended June 30, leaving a balance of 1,213*l.* to be carried forward.

PARKE'S DRUG-STORES.—The payment of the dividend for the half-year ended September 30 on the preference shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, is announced.

GERMAN CHEMICAL DIVIDENDS.—The "Chemische Fabrik Honningen" (vorm Walther Feld & Co.) has declared a divi-

dend of 10 per cent., and the "Luneburger Wachsbleiche" a dividend of 5 per cent. on preference shares, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ on ordinary shares.—The "Vereinigte Chemische Fabriken," of Leopoldshall, again declares a dividend of 5 per cent. on ordinary shares and 3 per cent. on preference shares.

ELECTROLYTIC ALKALI CO., LTD.—The report for the year ended August 31 last states that the net profit for the year, after allowing for depreciation, mortgage debenture interest, and expenditure on renewals, repairs and general upkeep of buildings, plant, machinery, and tools, is 12,095*l.*, to which is to be added the amount brought forward from last year, namely, 528*l.*, making a total available for dividend of 12,623*l.* Three years' dividend on the preference capital having now accrued, the directors propose to pay the amount of one and a half year's dividend upon such shares, which will absorb 10,496*l.*, leaving a balance of 2,127*l.* to be carried forward.

A. & F. PEARS, LTD.—The report of the directors, to be submitted at the meeting of shareholders on Wednesday, October 24, shows that the net profit for the year which ended on June 30, 1906 (after carrying 4,869*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* to depreciation fund), was 59,274*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, making with 1,815*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* carried forward from 1904-5 a total of 61,089*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* for division. Debenture interest and interim dividends on preference and ordinary shares, amounting together to 26,400*l.*, have been paid, and, as stated last week, the reserve fund is to be augmented by 3,500*l.* A balance of 31,189*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* remains, and the dividends on preference (6 per cent.), ordinary (10 per cent.), and deferred ordinary shares (5 per cent.) will absorb 7,500*l.*, leaving 2,089*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* to be carried forward. The profit-and-loss account shows balance of trading account for the year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, 163,477*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, and interest 4,548*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*—together 168,026*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* Salaries, rent, rates, taxes, fire-insurance, foreign agencies, repairs and renewals, and general expenses, advertising, directors' and auditors' fees, and fees to trustees for debenture-holders amounted to 103,882*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*; while depreciation and leasehold-redemption fund was 4,869*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, leaving 59,274*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* balance as already stated.

HENRY HODDER & CO., LTD.—The twentieth ordinary general meeting of this company was held at Bristol, on October 16, Mr. H. R. Wansbrough (Chairman) presiding. The Chairman apologised for the absence of the managing director, Mr. E. Carpenter, through illness. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, he remarked that though the company's gross profit was larger this year than last it had cost them more to earn, so that the result was almost the same. Alluding to the item of salaries and wages, he pointed out that the law properly required the employment of a qualified chemist in each of their shops, and that this necessarily involved a heavy charge, the standard rate of remuneration being considerably higher than that of twenty years ago, when the company was founded. These circumstances, and the necessity for their going out into the suburbs at increased expense to retain their business in face of growing competition, he thought sufficiently explained the recent narrowing of their margin of profit. The motion and another relating to the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent. were adopted. Mr. H. R. Wansbrough was re-elected a director of the company, and Mr. S. Tryon was reappointed auditor. A vote of thanks to the managing director and staff terminated the proceedings.

Births.

TURNER.—At Market Street, Eckington, on October 13, the wife of J. W. J. Turner, pharmaceutical chemist, of a son.

WATERHOUSE.—At 18 Clarence Square, Gosport, on October 8, the wife of Frederick H. Waterhouse, chemist and druggist, R.N. Hospital, Haslar, of a son.

Marriages.

BOOTH—HOWARD.—At Lamb's Hotel, Dundee, on October 15, by the Rev. W. H. Chesson, Frederick Soutar Booth, chemist and druggist, Faringdon, Berks, to Clara Rose Howard.

DOUGLAS—JOHNSON.—At St. John's Church, Torquay, on October 16, by the Rev. Basil R. Airy, Vicar, William Boyce Douglas, chemist and druggist, Torquay, to Lydia Marie, second daughter of Mr. F. Johnson, of Brocklehurst, Chelston.

WELTON—MORLEY.—At St. Mary Church, Torquay, on October 17, by the Rev. T. W. Little, Vicar, Charles Henry Welton, chemist and druggist, only son of Mr. Henry

Welton, chemist and druggist, Coventry, to Beatrice, daughter of Mr. Joseph Overton Morley, St. Mary Church, Torquay.

Deaths.

BUTCHER.—At Princetown, South Africa, recently, Mr. Francis Cecil Butcher, chemist's assistant, aged twenty-one. Mr. Butcher served his apprenticeship with his brother-in-law, Mr. J. F. Marlal, Colchester, and gave promise of a good career in pharmacy, when early this year, while preparing for the Minor, he had symptoms of lung-trouble, and went out to Natal to recruit. There he was seized with hæmorrhage, and he died after a few days' acute illness. Mr. Butcher was a fine athlete, and while at Colchester was captain of the Thursday Football Club.

EWING.—At Derreen, Murrayfield, on October 8, Elizabeth Hyslop (Bessie), elder daughter of Mr. James Laidlaw Ewing, chemist and druggist, of Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh and London.

FENN.—At Datchet, on October 6, Mr. Fenn, formerly in business as a chemist at Fulham, London.

HUNT.—At Manchester, on October 5, Mr. Leonard Hunt, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-five.

KNOWLES.—At 40 Seymour Street, Euston Square, London, N.W., on October 1, Mr. William Knowles, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-four.

MCKENZIE.—At Victoria House, Mazagon, Bombay, on September 15, Mr. Alexander McKenzie, chairman of the directors of Treacher & Co., Ltd., wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, Bombay, aged sixty-nine.

RAIT.—At West Worthing, Sussex, Mr. Robert Craig Rait, chemist and druggist. For fifty years before retiring to Worthing Mr. Rait carried on business as a chemist in Hamilton Place, Partick.

REID.—At Glasgow, on October 1, Mr. Hugh Reid, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-eight.

ROBERTS.—At Horseley Heath, Tipton, Staffs, on October 5, after a short illness, Mr. James Roberts, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-three.

Personalities.

MR. A. L. SILLY, manager of the Australian Drug Co., Ltd., Sydney, N.S.W., is on a business visit to England.

MR. J. C. PENTNEY, chemist and dentist, Dalston, has been elected a member of the Council of the International Arbitration League.

MR. A. J. BOULTON, who is well known to London chemists, is again representing Messrs. Lorimer & Co., Ltd., Britannia Row, Islington, N. Mr. J. W. Hitchin, brother to Sir Thos. Brooke-Hitchin, is also again representing the firm in the Yorkshire, Lancashire and Northern districts.

MR. ARTHUR LANDER, pharmaceutical chemist, Canterbury, has been installed Worshipful Master of the United Industrious Lodge of Freemasons.

MR. FRANCIS J. SMITH, Ph.C., formerly with Messrs. Hegeman & Co., of New York, has been appointed manager of the warehouse and laboratories of Parkes' Drug-stores, Ltd.

MR. J. DAVY TURNER, pharmaceutical chemist, as President of the Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society, delivered an address on October 11, on "The Science of Chemistry."

MR. ALEXANDER BOTTLE, pharmaceutical chemist, and Mr. William James Barnes, chemist and druggist, have been appointed Justices to exercise the powers conferred by the Lunacy Act, 1890, within the borough of Dover.

MR. T. B. MORISON, of the English and Scotch Bars, who has been made a K.C., is a son of Mr. Peter Morison, S.S.C., Edinburgh, who for nearly a quarter of a century has been the Pharmaceutical Society's legal adviser in Scotland.

MR. A. F. BARNARD, chemist, 88 Columbia Road, will again contest the North Ward of Bethnal Green at the forthcoming Borough Council election; and Mr. Alderman

C. E. Fox, the ex-Mayor (Messrs. W. Fox & Sons, wholesale druggists), will contest the West Ward.

OWING to Mr. Percy Harris resigning the chairmanship of the Moderate party on the London County Council, as he is unable to undertake the arduous duties of the position in view of the approaching elections, Mr. R. A. Robinson has, by the unanimous vote of the party, been appointed to succeed him.

MR. THOMAS OWENS, chemist and druggist, who for nine years has been manager for Boots, Ltd., at Taunton, was presented on October 12 with a gold watch, and Mrs. Owens with a gold bangle, on the occasion of their leaving Taunton for Narberth, where Mr. Owens is to start in business on his own account.

DR. E. DRABBLE and Mr. F. A. Upsher Smith contribute to the "Quarterly Journal of the Institute of Commercial Research in the Tropics," a preliminary research conducted in the laboratory of Messrs. Robinson & Sons, Chesterfield, on the absorbent value of ramie fibre. The investigators find that ramie fibre is "distinctly and greatly absorbent, and that by a process of saponification its absorbent power can be considerably augmented."

MR. T. R. WILLIAMS, the well-known and popular North London representative of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., has just celebrated his silver wedding. An interesting function accordingly took place at 50 Southwark Street, S.E., on Friday, October 12, when Mr. John C. Umney presented him with a silver salver from the directors of the company, and a silver flower-bowl from the employees. Mr. Williams acknowledged the gifts in feeling terms.

MR. JOHN SLATER, chemist and druggist, Beaumaris, has just been placed on the Commission of the Peace for the county of Anglesey by the Lord Chancellor, and will this week take his seat as county magistrate. Mr. Slater before his retirement was head of the historic pharmacy at 17 Castle Street, Beaumaris, which was established in 1800. After conducting the business there for fifty years Mr. Slater retired, his son, Mr. Llewelyn Williams Slater, taking over the business.

DR. H. A. D. JOWETT has been appointed manager of the works of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., in place of Mr. A. T. Hill, who has resigned. In our issue of February 24, p. 314, we gave a portrait of Dr. Jowett and some notes on his career, on the occasion of his election to the Council of the Chemical Society, on which he is the representative of pharmaceutical chemistry. Dr. Jowett was Bell scholar in 1891 and Pereira medallist in the following year. Since then he has devoted himself entirely to research, but a little over a year ago he was transferred from the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories in the City to take charge of the research department at Dartford, where he has come more closely into touch with manufacturing-processes.

MR. AUBREY T. HILL, who has resigned the managership of the Phoenix Mills, Dartford, in order to take up an appointment abroad, is one of the most able of our younger race of pharmaceutical chemists. After serving an apprenticeship to Mr. Pilley, of Boston, Lincs, Mr. Hill was for a short time a junior at Bishops Stortford, and in 1894 entered the School of Pharmacy for the double course, taking honours in each subject—doing especially well in botany, for he was awarded both the medals in this subject. He passed the Minor examination in April 1894, and the



Major three months later, finishing up his scholastic career by gaining the Pereira medal. Mr. Hill then went back to the retail for a short time as assistant to Mr. A. J. Phillips, 156 Cromwell Road, S.W., from whom he went to join the staff of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. at Dartford. There he passed through all departments, and at the death of Mr. W. Lloyd Williams he was made works-manager. In that capacity Mr. Hill has developed exceptional power of organisation and fertility of ideas, and was well liked by

the staff and workers. He is a younger brother of Mr. Ernest W. Hill, Earl's Court, and has many friends in London and elsewhere who will wish him well in his new sphere of work.

AN old subscriber to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and one of the seniors in Halifax trade, Mr. Joseph Bennett Brierley, chemist and druggist, has just retired from business. His well-known pharmacy at 4 Haley Hill has been taken over as the North End branch of the Halifax Joint-stock Banking Co. Mr. Brierley has been a regular subscriber to this journal since it started in 1859. He is the eldest son of the late Dr. Samuel Brierley, of Ashton-under-Lyne, and since he went to Halifax he has been at Haley Hill until now. He has filled every office his brethren in the trade could give him, and has served the ward in which he resides in the Town Council for many years and with signal usefulness. Mr. Brierley was largely instrumental in getting the municipality to provide a public park and baths for the North End of Halifax, and he started the movement for purchasing Col. Akroyd's mansion and grounds and headed the deputation to the Town Council thereon. Mr. Brierley was one of few remaining founders of the Halifax Chemists' Association, and for many years took an active part in its deliberations. Though now retired from business Mr. Brierley will continue to take an interest in the affairs of the town, and is residing in Chester Road, near the Akroyd Park, close to the establishment of his son, Mr. Herbert Brierley, who is a Vice-President of the Halifax Chemists' Association.

ONE of the best-known contributors to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in the retail ranks is Mr. Charles C. Bell, of Epworth, whose portrait is here reproduced. Mr. Bell's letters on philological and kindred subjects, especially those relating to old or classical works in physic, are always interesting, and those who have crossed a lance with him over our pages have frequently told us how much they esteem his learning. Mr. Bell comes of a farming stock, and was born at Hickling, Notts, in 1849. He grew up at home in an atmosphere of books and literary associations, and received his primary education at a private school in the village, afterwards going to Wesley College, Sheffield, with a view to the ministry; but his health broke down, and the trend of his life was changed. After his recovery he was apprenticed to a near relative, Mr. Wright, chemist, Myrtle Street, Liverpool, and had not emerged from his teens when he passed the Modified examination. He also represented Messrs. Sumner & Co. in Liverpool and district for some time before settling down in a business of his own. In 1879 he purchased an old-established business at Epworth, in Lincolnshire, which he carried on successfully until a year ago, when, acting upon the advice of his medical man, he sold out, and is now living retired. Mr. Bell is one of the few men who have succeeded in business without having been really absorbed in it. A love of books and literature generally has been the characteristic of his life. His reading has been of the widest—philology, poetry, folk-lore, and theology have all claimed his attention. He has travelled well, and is much interested in art, particularly mediæval art. Mr. Bell's only son, after taking his degree at Oxford, studied at the Universities of Halle and Berlin, and now holds a Government appointment in London.



THE IMPORTS OF OPIUM into the Federated Malay States during 1905 amounted to 2,350 chests, yielding the revenue \$1,316,000. The fact that the consumption exceeded that of 1904 by 294 chests may be taken to indicate that the Chinese population as a whole had more money to spend on this luxury.

Chemists' Windows.



THIS is a photograph of a window-display arranged by Mr. W. H. Goy, chemist and druggist, 17 Battersea Rise, London, S.W. The showcards used in it are made by Mr. Goy, and are referred to in the report of our window-ticket writing competition. It will be seen that the display is one of Wright's coal-tar specialties; round the base is a line of soap-tablets, inside it boxes of tooth-powder, with a centre of bath salt flanked by honeycomb and indiarubber sponges. The first glass shelf is devoted to tooth-powder and brushes to use it, shaving soap and brushes, liquor carbonis detergens, and in the centre a lump of coal lettered by Mr. Goy, "Wright's Coal-tar Soap. Protects from infection. It is not black." Above this is a Wright's inhaler; otherwise the window is soap.

Prescription Problem.

THE French prescription given last week was sent to us by Mr. J. Talbot with Mr. H. Davidge, Ph.C., F.C.S., 42 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W., and he also sent the subjoined transcription and translation:

TRANSCRIPTION.

Paris,
le 20 Décembre, 1905.
Prendre matin et soir un des
cachets suivants:
Thiocol ... 0.60 centigr.
Glycérophosphate de Chaux
... 0.50 centigr.
Cacodylate de Soude
... 0.02 centigr.
Poudre Noix Vomique
... 0.01 centigr.
pr. un cachet. No. 30.
Capsules Friant un flacon. 2
pilules au milieu, ou à la fin des
2 principaux repas.
F. TOURNAY.

Badigeonnages de teinture
d'Iode sur le côté droit alterna-
tivement en avant et en arrière.
J. T.

TRANSLATION.

Paris,
December 20, 1905.
Take morning and evening one
of the following cachets:
Thiocol ... 0.60 centigrams
Glycérophosphate of Calcium
... 0.50 centigrams
Cacodylate of Soda
... 0.02 centigrams
Powdered Nux Vomica
... 0.01 centigrams
for one cachet. No. 30.
Friant's Capsules one bottle;
two pills in the middle or at the
end of [midway between or im-
mediately after] the two principal
meals.

Apply tincture of iodine to the
right side in front and behind
alternately.

We asked for transcriptions and translations. Many competitors who sent in correct transcriptions omitted the translations. Of those who filled the bill so many were substantially correct that the element of time and small points had to be considered in selecting cards for award. We promised 5s. and 2s. 6d., but as there are four cards equally good and equally prompt we shall divide 10s. among them. The writers are:

Mr. E. Richardson, 1 Holborn Place, Plymouth.
Mr. Joseph Schnal, Metropolitan College of Pharmacy.

Mr. E. Spafford, with Messrs. Roberts & Co., 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.
Mr. E. Tropelowitz, Pharmacie Jozeau, 49 Haymarket, London, S.W.

The following transcribers and translators are highly commended:

Mr. A. Audron, 48 Tachbrook Street, London, S.W.
Mr. E. Basch, 48 Regent Street, London, W.
Mr. Edgar C. Fardell, 62 Avenue des Champs Elvsées, Paris.
Mr. Georges Helme, 202 Rue Léon Gambetta, Paris.
Mr. L. Mills, c/o Mr. C. S. Ashton, 46 Dyke Road, Brighton.
Mr. George W. Udale, Ph.C., The Dispensary, Hanwell Asylum, W.

We hope to give another facsimile in our next issue.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

MESSRS. BAYLEY & Co. have recently opened a business at 96A Round Hill Crescent, Brighton.

GRAY'S DRUG-STORES have been opened recently at 118 Ewart Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.

MR. F. ROUGH has bought the business of Mr. H. R. Beringer, chemist and druggist, Camborne.

MR. H. F. HODGSON, pharmaceutical chemist, has commenced business at 60 High Street, Brentwood, Essex.

MR. C. JENKIN, chemist and druggist, is opening a business at 15 Westmoreland Terrace, Lower Bristol Road, Bath.

THE business formerly carried on by Mr. Herbert G. Hunt, chemist and druggist, at 30 Walbrook, London, E.C., has been closed.

MESSRS. GODDEN BROS., chemists, Lordship Lane, East Dulwich, S.E., have opened a branch pharmacy at Hither Green Lane, Lewisham, S.E.

MR. CHRISTOPHER SHEARMAN, chemist and optician, has purchased the old-established business of Crane & Co. at 143 Lambeth Walk, London, S.E.

THE premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Hobbes & Co., chemists and druggists, at 358 High Street, Rochester, have been re-opened as Gray's Drug-stores.

MR. CHARLES LEICESTER, chemist and optician, Sheffield, has transferred his business from Sheffield to 3 Ashton Road, Oldham, opposite Mare and Foal Inn.

MR. A. H. HOLDEN, chemist and druggist, has removed his business from the Public Hall Buildings, Eldon Street, to Chennell Buildings, Wellington Street, Barnsley.

MESSRS. C. F. BOEHRINGER & SOEHNE, of Mannheim-Waldhof, Germany, inform us that Herr Gustav Cless, who has largely helped to develop this business as a representative since 1892, has been obliged to retire on account of ill-health.

MR. JOHN LAMBERT CHAPLIN, pharmaceutical chemist, has retired from the firm of J. L. Chaplin & Son, pharmacists, 60 Westgate, Wakefield, and the business will in future be carried on under the same title by his son, Mr. John Henry Chaplin, pharmaceutical chemist.

ILLICIT TRADING IN DRUGS.—Meshedi Khan Zarabuddy, a Rangoon fruiterer, has been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 for illicit possession of opium. He has also been charged with obtaining several consignments of cocaine, morphine, and opium from one Golam Robani in Calcutta.

SMUGGLED OPIUM.—The Lisbon correspondent of the "Morning Leader" states that, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Portuguese Customs officials, a large quantity of opium destined for the Chinese coolies' compounds on the Rand has been smuggled through Delagoa Bay. A British merchant of Johannesburg bought a quantity of opium from a Chinaman in Delagoa Bay, but while the smuggled opium was being conveyed to Johannesburg the Chinaman denounced the merchant. The British authorities confiscated the opium and fined the merchant 500l.

Observations and Reflections.

By **XRAYSEB.**

The Qualification Statistics

referred to in the first editorial last week are of extreme importance, but except in this journal their significance does not appear to have been recognised. Probably the Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society has appreciated that his revenue is being seriously affected; but that is by no means the only or the most notable aspect of the quiet little revolution which is casting its shadow on our affairs. A shortage of pharmaceutical recruits is not, however, by any means an unmixed evil, at all events not for those already in the ranks. Probably it is the fact that the number of unqualified men behind the chemists' counters is increasing in at least as large a proportion as the number of qualified men is diminishing. So much the better. If the tendency continues the result will be that pharmacy will gradually differentiate itself from druggery, and by that road we shall come into our own inheritance again. The public has no right to expect qualified service without paying for it, and as we become rarer so much the easier will it be to exact fair remuneration. But we must have some

Faith in Ourselves.

Do we believe that knowledge is power; that education is a weapon of precision in competitive warfare; that there is really some science at the back of what we call pharmacy? These are commonplaces of speeches and letters that get into print, but by the side of them are indications that the chemists' curriculum and examinations are regarded as only hindrances to the real business of getting on. It is unfortunately true that they are a bit out of the parallel of modern everyday pharmacy, but, allowing for that, it must be the case that the knowledge which the certified man has acquired has fitted him to be more useful in his occupation than if he had not acquired it. The Lord President of the Privy Council, who gets 2,000*l.* a year largely for keeping his eye on our concerns, has intimated that he prefers electric light and unqualified proprietorship to qualification *cum* frowsiness. It is to be regretted that there should be sufficient basis of truth in his sneer to make it sting; but if the sting stimulates us out of our frowsiness, we surely, holding the extra knowledge and certified to hold it, respected by our neighbours and associated with them in various ways, have cards good enough to win with against strangers and their assistants of unrevealed personality.

A Millinery Display

in the pharmaceutical lecture-theatre is not an innovation, but it is sufficiently unusual to be worth going to see. Not merely a sprinkling of feathers and ribbons in the audience, but serious ladies in neat costumes and with voices almost too gentle to reach the upper benches, facing us on the platform. There was no frivolity in that assembly; but it is only just to the women pharmacists to admit that none of them repelled their guests by looking learned. Not even Miss Buchanan in the chair nor Dr. Sophie Bryant at the lecture-desk. Perhaps the portrait of the last-named lady which illustrated the report seems to tend that way; but a becoming little hat and a perfectly fitting dress dispelled any fear of the ologies. Everything said was thoughtful and thought-inspiring, and it seemed rather a pity that the whole performance was not carried through by members of the Women's Pharmaceutical Association alone. Parenthetically, may it be asked why we do

not get reports of these ladies' debates between their annual demonstrations? That for all their gentleness they mean to supplant us ultimately is almost beyond doubt, and it would be interesting to learn their strategy.

Professor Crossley,

who moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Bryant, greatly daring, ventured to doubt if he was sure that he was in entire agreement with that lady—that is, if he had correctly understood her—on some educational point. That is the way in which discussions between the rival battalions ought to be conducted. It may be recommended to Mr. Asquith as a model when the Franchise sisterhood call to interview him. A professor may cross swords with even so famous an educational authority as Mrs. Bryant, but the privilege does not extend to other mortals. For my part I accept with joy the assurance that modern schoolboys as well as schoolgirls have within them the germs of high moral purpose and of lofty ideals of life and service, which only need to be drawn out. The boys in my school mostly took pirates and highwaymen for their ideals; some were willing to become explorers, and a few limited their ambition to engine-driving. Actually they became grocers, auctioneers, and that sort of thing, though who knows how the suppression of their youthful purposes may have fed on their damask cheeks?

Two of our Institutions,

the Federation and the Conference, are struggling against straitened circumstances, and it happens that they are simultaneously evolving schemes to ensure future prosperity. The details of the Federation's plan have yet to be revealed. All we are told at present by the Hon. Secretary is that the constitution is to be broadened; just how we are to learn in a few days. The hard-up party generally marries or takes a branch business, or in some other way broadens his constitution; and sometimes with success. May this be the case with the Federation. It has often added to the gaiety of pharmacy, and it would be a pity were it to pass into nothingness. The Conference is adopting the cabman's time-honoured method of getting more than his legal fare. "Leave it to you, captain," he says. Subscribers, who are to pay 7*s.* 6*d.* and as much more as they please, are now considering how little they can give without looking mean. Probably some of them will settle the problem by not subscribing at all. But the new luncheon scheme is a gem. Sessions for reading papers are to go on without interval from 9.30 A.M. until 3 P.M., but all the same luncheons are to be served during the last two hours. How? Will waiters come round for orders, and if not will the audience go out by ballot? The President and officers, probably, and the poor reporters certainly, will have to stay at their posts perhaps within hearing of the clatter of knives, forks, and glasses, while some author will have to read his laboriously compiled paper to what Mr. Balfour once described as "an empty theatre filled with an unsympathetic audience."

THE IMPORTS of drugs, chemicals, and apothecaries' wares into Cape Colony during the first half of 1906 amounted to 123,000*l.*, against 130,000*l.* during the first half of 1905.

STILLS.—Referring to the concession to chemists as to the licence-free of one-gallon stills for distilled water, as given in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1906, p. 297, a correspondent of the "Revenue Review" says: "This important concession has not been communicated to the Department by General Order, but it is well that each officer should be acquainted with its terms, as it is more than likely to result in a considerable crop of applications from chemists, when it is more generally known among the profession. Meantime the majority of chemists buy their distilled water from the wholesale houses, but, doubtless, they are keenly alive to the saving grace of economy."

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Editorial Comments.

Whither are we Tending?

Five-sixths of us are nothing but hucksters. The mere huckster will in time go to the wall—the best place for him—and the pharmacist will remain.—*Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society at Manchester.*

Pharmacy will gradually differentiate itself from drug-gery, and by that road we shall come into our own inheritance again.—"Xrayser," p. 605.

THESE opinions by two men of quite different schools of pharmaceutical thought are in such marked contrast to the view expressed in these columns last week that we give them prominence. The two differ essentially, but are alike on one point—viz., that the object of the Pharmacy Acts is to give us a select body of highly trained men to act as pharmacists. We suggest to both reconsideration of the whole matter. Their view is the same as leaders of the Pharmaceutical Society took forty years ago, and is excellent in its way, but in 1868 the Society had added to its foundation principle the duty of examining and registering the five-sixths whom the Vice-President of to-day dubs "mere hucksters." Perhaps one of the older members of the Council, such as Mr. Carteighe, will be able to enlighten the Vice-President as to what the intention of the 1868 Act really was, and a little quiet reflection will give him some idea of what it will mean to the Pharmaceutical Society when five-sixths of the retail drug-trade do not go to the Society for registration. A little after-dinner flippancy is very good in its way, but a prominent officer of a body entrusted with statutory powers should not forget that these powers were seriously meant by the State, which still wants the fundamental principle of the 1868 Act carried out, although a permanent department is endeavouring to have the principle modified in an important respect.

The Soap Combine.

THE combination among soap-manufacturers, of which the daily Press has been making so much during the past fortnight, is not yet an accomplished fact. That a sort of a combination is on the *tapis* is not denied, but we have the distinct assurance of one of the parties involved that nothing definite has been resolved upon so far. The genesis of the movement was occasioned by suicidal competition in the sale of household soaps. The two keenest competitors in that line—Lever, of Port Sunlight, and Watson, of Leeds—having come to an understanding, Mr. Lever and Mr. Watson have since approached all the principal soap-manufacturers in the country, with a view to arriving at an arrangement to stop ruinous competition. In last week's issue we stated that the high contracting parties (besides the two mentioned) included Messrs. Gossage (Widnes), Crosfield & Son (Warrington), Ogston & Tennant (Aberdeen and Glasgow), Christopher Thomas & Brothers (Bristol), and Barrington (Dublin). Since then there have been developments, and it is now confidently stated that Lever Bros., Ltd., have bought up entirely the Vinolia Co., Ltd., and Hodgson & Simpson, of Wakefield. The firms of Tyson, Richmond & Jones, of Liverpool, and Joseph Knight & Sons, Ltd., of Silvertown, have also been mentioned, while we know as a fact that negotiations are in progress with E. Cook & Sons, Ltd., of Bow. It will be observed that all the parties mentioned are large manufacturers of household soaps, and it is evident that the aim of the promoters of the scheme was to amalgamate the interests of "Sunlight Soap," "Watson's Matchless Cleanser," "V.H.S.," Cook's "Lightning Cleanser," and so on, with Ogston & Tennant to represent them in Scotland and Barrington in Ireland. The capital involved is considerable, and an interesting side-light is thrown on the situation by the publication in a recent issue of the "Financial News" of lists of the shareholders in the various companies named. The number of distinguished persons who are shareholders in Lever Bros., Ltd., is surprising. The capital of the company is 4,000,000*l.*, in 200,000 ordinary shares of 10*l.* each, and 200,000 preference shares of the same value. Mr. W. H. Lever, M.P., has 2,000,000*l.* in the concern (200,000 ordinary shares), while other well-known shareholders are Sir William Agnew, Bart., Sir Thomas Barlow, M.D., Lady Chitty, the Countess of Carlisle, Lord Kingsale, Lord William Seymour, two Major-Generals, a Rear-Admiral, an Archdeacon, and a host of minor personages, titled and untitled. The Bishop of Gloucester and his reverend brother of Richmond hold preference shares in Joseph Watson & Sons, Ltd., while Lord and Lady Ribblesdale and the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, K.C., are preference shareholders in Ogston & Tennant, Ltd. The companies of Gossage, Crosfield, and Christopher Thomas are evidently more or less family concerns. From the point of view of the shareholders in these companies, a combine would be regarded with equanimity. An aggregation of interests would effect economies in management and advantages in buying crude materials, and staff and office expenses would be reduced—all leading to an increase in net profits. It has been a matter of difficulty for practical men to understand how it was possible for manufacturers of household soaps to make a 1-lb. bar to sell at 2½*d.* Competent authorities put the cost of manufacture at not less than 1¾*d.*, leaving less than ½*d.* for advertising, present-giving, and incidentals. The strain has been too heavy, and in view of the arrangement between Lever and Watson it is interesting to note that, "owing to the still further general advance in the prices of raw materials," the weight of un-

scented Sunlight soap has been reduced to 15 oz. The combine is regarded with most alarm by the retailer. In this connection the following "official statement" was issued to the Press:

Officials of the Federation of Grocers' Associations of the United Kingdom have had a long interview with Mr. W. H. Lever, of Lever Bros., Ltd., on the subject of the widely announced soap combine. It was understood on both sides that the interview was of a private character, but it was stated officially that the combination was not for the purpose of forcing wholesale prices, but rather with the object of producing a working agreement among manufacturers to lessen the costly competitive advertising and other expenses which had arisen owing to the keen competition between various manufacturers; that the combine was being arranged in view of the stringent conditions of the raw-material market, and that the arrangements were such that each firm in the combination would continue carrying on its business upon the usual lines. The promoters of the combine hope that the arrangements, while in no way interfering with the price to the public, would show profit advantages to the small, large, and wholesale distributor. It was impossible to say when full particulars would be announced. Certain suggestions were made by the deputation to Mr. Lever, and they were assured that the fullest consideration would be given to them.

The inclusion of the Vinolia Co. and the probability of Edward Cook & Sons and other makers of toilet and medicated soaps being now part of the combination has made the matter of more intimate concern to the chemist, and it is interesting to note that for the present "rosin" has disappeared from the horizon. During the past week we have been gathering opinions from manufacturers as to the probable effect of the combination on the sale of the soaps retailed by chemists. Mr. T. A. Cook, managing director of E. Cook & Sons, Ltd., said nothing has been definitely settled so far as his company is concerned, and certainly there is no intention on their part, even if they should decide to join forces with others, to lose their individuality. The business in Cook's soaps which has been built up among chemists during the past hundred years will be continued as before. The combination contemplated will have no effect whatever either on the price or production of toilet or medicated soaps. The reduction of the ridiculous and unnecessary expenditure engendered by cut-throat competition, the saving in selling-expenses to be effected by working together, and the benefits to be derived in improving methods of manufacture by the interchange of ideas, are the aims of the amalgamation as set forth by Mr. Cook. Mr. John C. Umney does not fear much from the combine either as detrimental to the interests of retail chemists or to the sale of Wright's coal-tar soap. He is rather sceptical regarding the success of the combine in keeping up the prices of even household soaps. He commented on the continual rise in the price of raw materials; not only tallow, but coconut oil and olive oil rising gradually in value week by week, and remarked that a rise in the price of glycerin may reasonably be expected as a result of such a combination. Such an eventuality was foreshadowed in our Trade Report last week, and is feasible when we consider that large makers of glycerin, like Crosfield, Christopher Thomas, and Lever, are in the combine. But in a Free-trade country like ours the "trust" system cannot be worked successfully. As another well-known manufacturer of toilet-soaps whom we interviewed pointed out, the Continental makers of glycerin would quickly step in if such a thing were attempted and the glycerin-combine would scarcely find it pay. Such a proceeding even in the case of raising the price of toilet-soaps would be playing into the hands of German, French, and Austrian producers. The only "trust" that has had any success in this country is the Tobacco Combine, and that is only possible because there is a heavy duty on tobacco. One manufacturer rather welcomed the idea of the combination

as it reduces, he said, his competitors from seven to one. Moreover, he had no faith in these great combinations. The directors of each individual concern want to retain all their powers and privileges, consequently there is trouble and the working is found to be impracticable. The net result of our inquiries indicates that the chemist need not alarm himself unnecessarily regarding the sale of toilet-soaps. The present intention of the promoters is to conclude negotiations as quickly as possible so that work on the new lines may be begun with the New Year.

Tincture-making in Bond.

Now that the Revenue Act, 1906, has fully legalised the exportation of spirituous medicinal preparations under drawback, it may not be unprofitable to glance at the conditions under which the manufacture of tinctures and the like for exportation from duty-free spirits in bonded warehouse was and is or will be controlled should any manufacturer think of resorting to this method of production. Section 69 of the Spirits Act, 1880, provides that

A distiller or *rectifier* may, in accordance with the prescribed regulations, and on giving to the proper officer (of Excise), or the authorised officer of Customs, one day's notice, add any sweetening or colouring matter, or any other ingredient, to any spirits warehoused by him in an Excise or Customs warehouse.

As the term "*rectifier*" includes "*compounder*," it is open to any licensed compounder, who possesses or can command the necessary warehouse facilities, to manufacture such tinctures in bond as can be prepared by the simple admixture of the constituent ingredients. The operations, however, must be performed in a separate compartment or room of a warehouse, which is only accessible by a door, kept locked by the Crown except when operations are proceeding therein under official supervision. It is also important to note that foreign spirits may not be used, the privilege being confined to British spirits only. It is necessary, therefore, that the spirits operated on should have been deposited in the warehouse by a licensed distiller as plain British spirits, or should be warehoused on drawback by a *rectifier* or *compounder*. In the latter case the compounder gives twelve hours' notice on an official form to the local Inland Revenue officer of his intention to deposit, say, 50 gals. of S.V.R. 62 o.p. on drawback in warehouse. At the hour named, the officer attends to take an account of the goods, which must be in casks, each containing not less than 9 bulk gals. These preliminaries over, the spirits are sent to the warehouse, accompanied by an Excise certificate specifying full particulars of the casks and their contents. A warehousing entry containing the same information is delivered by the compounder to the officer at the warehouse. Here the goods are again examined, and the drawback and allowances, amounting to 11s. 3d. per proof gal., paid on the basis of this account. The compounder, having specified on the proper official form the nature of the intended operation, adds the ingredients to the spirits, and draws off his tinctures either into casks of not less than 9 bulk gals. or into bottles which must be packed into cases containing at least $\frac{9}{100}$ of a liquid gallon each for shipment as stores or 1.78 bulk gal. if for exportation as merchandise. If casks be used, they must be exported direct to the ship, but cased goods may be sent to another warehouse prior to shipment, bond being given in both cases. This general account of the means that may be adopted to manufacture tinctures in bond for exportation shows a striking contrast to the conditions which have prevailed, with gradually improved facilities, since January 1, 1889, when, during Mr. Tyrer's chairmanship of the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of

Commerce, the privilege of exporting tinctures under drawback first came into force. The advantages enjoyed by the manufacturing chemist holding a compounder's licence who prepares and packs his tinctures for direct export or shipment as stores from his manufacturing premises are greater than at first sight appears. The most important advantage to the compounder working in bond with duty-free alcohol is obviously that he works with a cheaper material than the exporter under drawback, since the latter must of necessity use duty-paid spirits. As a set-off against this serious disadvantage to the latter, a waste allowance, equal to 3 per cent. of the proof quantity of spirits actually exported, is added to the quantity of spirits on which drawback is claimed by the latter. Further, the manufacturer in bond may export either in cask or bottle, drum, etc.; but the use of casks is not permitted to the exporter sending direct from his place of business. As, however, the latter may export tinctures in metal drums containing as much as 10 liquid gals. each if required, it is probable that no great advantage results from the sole right to use a cask, unless S.V.R. be ordered to be despatched separately when not less than 9 gals. in cask (or 1.78 gal. if bottled and cased) may be delivered from bond. The direct exporter on drawback has the privilege of enclosing up to 2 bulk gals. of S.V.R. in each package containing not less than 1 gal. of tinctures, and it is therefore only necessary for the buyer to order each gallon of medicinal spirits to be packed with 2 gals. of S.V.R. to obtain as much of the latter as he requires, the official restriction on the maximum quantity of such spirits applying to each package, and not to each consignment, as, we gather, has hitherto been understood. The chemist compounder exporting direct from his premises receives an allowance at the rate of 5d., whereas his competitor is only allowed to claim 3d. per proof gal. on the spirits used to compound his preparations. The former also has the advantages that result from concentrating his business under one roof—as, for example, the saving of cost attendant on provision of a separate staff for warehouse-work; no cartage-expenses for conveying spirits to be deposited on drawback to the warehouse; no payment of rent attaching to the use of a warehouse. Before 1889 a considerable export trade in foreign manufactured medicinal preparations was carried on from bond. As drawback on such articles is not granted to anyone exporting direct from business premises, these must still be supplied from duty-free warehouse. In recalling all these circumstances which so far as the export-tincture business is concerned are practically obsolete, but which officially are very real, one of our objects is to indicate conditions which are not unlikely to be applied, or at least considered, with a view to application, should manufacturers of spirituous galenicals desire to secure working facilities under the Finance Act, 1902. They will appreciate the significance of the provisions for manufacture in bond, and we may recall the fact that at the Departmental inquiry respecting the use of duty-free alcohol for industrial purposes Mr. Thomas Tyrer argued for equality in the two domains of manufacture, having larger issues especially in view.

Australian Spirits Bill.

The Comptroller of Customs has informed our Melbourne office that it is not intended to apply to spirits for making perfumes and medicines the provision that spirits must be matured for at least two years. This is the view which we expressed.

"Pure Drugs."

Synchronously with public interest in the "Times" book-club dispute, Boots, Ltd., have resurrected from their ad-

vertisement in that newspaper on December 10, 1904, a statement made by an advertisement-writer beginning—

Customers of Boots drugs department are assured of better drugs than can possibly be offered by any other firm. No retail chemist would think of employing a highly-skilled analyst to test his drugs as he receives them from his wholesale agent. Indeed, he could not afford to do so.

It is believed not to be libellous for anybody to say that his goods are better than everybody else's, but it is given only to an advertisement-writer to put Boots' Drug Department on that pinnacle. The man was wofully out of it when he worked in that "highly-skilled analyst." Are there any in Boots' retail shops? We never heard of one, but there are in one of the associate companies which carries on a manufacturing and wholesale business supplying the retail shops. There are scores of wholesale drug-houses who employ highly skilled analysts, and did before Boots' Pure Drug Co. was dreamt of. Where, then, is the ground for the above claim? There are thousands of retail chemists with the same qualification as Boots' highly-skilled analysts, and they employ their professional skill and knowledge directly for the public service, giving also that personal guarantee which so frequently is superior to mechanical contrivances.

The Ballon d'Essai.

(After Goldsmith.)

[Mr. Pentney suggested at the meeting of the London Chemists' Association that the new price-list recently issued by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. is not the one promised to the deputation. Early next year was what the deputation were told by Mr. Wellcome.]

"Pray, gentle Pentney, turn not pale,

Pursue thine even way;

Thou say'st my price-list seems to fail

To make thy brethren gay.

"Although thy brethren showed no sense

Of due humility,

I made a List—at much expense,

So thankful shouldst thou be.

"A profit meet for thee—and me

With skill I have devised,

And yet thou ask'st insistently

If this is *the* Revised?

"This want of faith arrides me sore,

My 'kite' flies low, I fear;

But if thou'rt good, why, something more

May come with the New Year."

Foods for Victoria.

The Victorian Foods Standards Committee working under the Pure Food Act is engaged in fixing standards for a variety of materials, and the last mail brought us some information about the latest decisions. All food-products unless specially exempted must bear labels stating explicitly their real composition, the name and address of the manufacturer or his agent or importer, and if they contain any preservative. The Committee has the power to specially exempt certain products, and has come to decisions on a variety of products, many of which are of special interest to the drug-trade. The following articles have been declared to be exempt: Brand's tea tablets, Bragg's biscuits, Diabetic biscuits, Virol, calf's-foot jelly in bottles, Frame food jelly, Hypol, Phosphol (two Victorian preparations) and other emulsions of cod-liver oil, including Scott's emulsion; Maggi's consommé, Malt Marrow, Murdoch's food, and Pepsalia. The following are not exempt: Robinson's patent barley, groats, milk food, gelatine and isinglass, meat extracts and essences (such as Valentine's, Wyeth's, etc.), extract of malt in bottles and tins, Falière's Phospha-

tine, Plasmon, Postum Cereal, Rodurat, Somatose, jelly crystals and powders, condensed milk in tins, Force, Orange Meat, Grape Nuts, and similar foods. A standard will be fixed for the diastasic value of malt extract, of which much on the market in tins is proved to contain no diastase, but it is not yet decided whether malt extract for bakers' use will have a second standard or be sold under a name to distinguish it from the semi-medicinal extract. Infants' foods are not exempted, and the label must state accurately their nature—that is to say, if a maker claims that his food is a perfect food he must be able to establish this claim.

The Milky Way.

[At a meeting of the committee of a West Fife co-operative society an application by one of the young men in the drug department for an advance of two shillings per week on his salary was considered. The reason given why such an advance should be granted was that he was compelled to work seven days a week, while all the other employes wrought six. The application was refused, on the ground that the milk-sellers employed by the store, who had also to work seven days a week, would immediately apply for an advance likewise.—*Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.*]

He must surely be wanting in reason,

With a conscience that ne'er has a qualm;

For a chemist it savours of treason —

To prefer a request for a calm

Two shillings advance on his wages;

So his argument swiftly we'll bilk,

For such pampering simply enrages

The vendor of milk.

He says that his trade's a profession?

That he works seven days of the week?

He's a master of subtle digression,

But the answer is not far to seek;

For the Art of the Milkman is greater,

Though he serve his dilutions in mugs.

And of rest he's as much of a hater

As the vendor of drugs.

Straddlegged Appeals.

[But one pleasing consequence should flow from an amalgamation intended to reduce advertising. There will be a great and gratifying diminution of the blazing straddlegged appeals to buy which assail the eye in the most unwelcome places. If the vendors of patent medicines would only go and do likewise, the Society for the Protection of Places of Natural Beauty might shut up its offices.—*"Dundee Advertiser" on the Soap Combine.*]

They shock the true æsthetic sense,

And this Combine will teach 'em

That ads. of any consequence

Are not like those of Beecham,

That Carter's crows, and such as those,

Defacing moor and fen, sir,

Are danger-rimmed, now Sunlight's dimmed

By Watson's Matchless Cleanser.

The artist flushes palest pink

At Beecham's Music Folio;

From "Monkey" brands the Souful shrink

And shudder at Sapolio;

Still unabashed may Pears' Unwashed

Perform his lifelong duty

Till, let us hope, the Reign of Soap

Restores his Natural Beauty.

THE MOST OBSTREPEROUS CHEMIST whom the English P.A.T.A. has to contend with, says the London correspondent of the "Pharmaceutical Era," is a person named Kitson, who trades as a druggist in the midland town of Worcester, the population of which is nearly 50,000. This cutter openly defies the P.A.T.A., and actually offers to sell Carter's little liver-pills at 7½d., whereas the minimum retail price is 1s., and the minimum wholesale price 10s. 3d. per dozen. This is only one example. He advertises a range of protected goods at below minimum price. Of course, he is on the black-list, and the problem is, How does he get his goods?

Window-ticket Writing Competition.

WE left off last week with some examples of black-and-white work, and now give a further selection of this class of window-tickets. In reference to the examples of Mr. Lewis's work, which concluded last week's article, we



FIG. 8.

ought to state that Mr. Lewis disclaimed originality in the designs. He told us that his plan is to collect all the sketches and telling advertisements he can find and paste them in a



FIG. 9.

scrap-book for reference. This book is then drawn upon when he is about to design a new series of window-cards. Figs. 8 and 9, sent by Mr. Philp, Dunfermline, are the work of a professional ticket-writer, the rough

design only being furnished by Mr. Philp. The fluid-magnesia card is carried out in black, but the lining-out is in gold. It is 12 x 9 in., and is provided with a strut so that it can be stood in the window or on the counter. The chemical-food card is smaller and is in red. We shall refer later to others sent by Mr. Philp. Fig. 10 is one of



FIG. 10.

two cards sent by Mr. Frank E. Burdett, 115 Westgate, Wakefield. It is 6 x 9½ in., and is done with a pen, the ink used being Indian ink rubbed down to a smooth cream with water. The lining-out is done with red ink. The price, an important item, is a little indistinct, otherwise the general effect of the card is very good. The other example sent by Mr. Burdett is not so happy; it is in red and blue. With more practice this competitor's work would have



FIG. 11.

obtained a higher position. The next three examples, figs. 11, 12, and 13, by Mr. W. Willson Teale, 50 Murray Street, Holgate, York, were executed in four hours. The designs, Mr. Teale informs us, are original, and the work was done with Reeve's fixed Indian ink on ordinary water-colour drawing-board, using a common steel pen and 3d. sable brush. We quote from this competitor's letter:

The production of these cards is simplicity itself, and as the ink is quite waterproof the work is not liable to spoil easily. I am quite a novice at this sort of thing, these being my first attempts. The lot only cost me about 3d. and the

necessary trouble (which was a pleasure). Chemists who cannot make their own designs may easily overcome the difficulty by tracing sketches from the various magazines, an addition to a ticket which in my opinion is a distinct advantage. Water-colours and the metallic paints sold by all artists' colourmen would also be easily used, and with a little practice the average man should turn out some good cards which, apart from the satisfaction felt in their production, will undoubtedly put money into his pocket.

Fig. 13 is an illustration of the application of colour, the little landscape beneath the camera being executed in water-



FIG. 12.

colours. Whether in the arrangement of the capital letters in figs. 12 and 13 the artist has not sacrificed clearness to artistic rendering we leave our readers to judge. Fig. 11 is $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7$, the others being half that size. Mr. C. E. B. Merriman, 22 Victoria Road, Nottingham, sends the window-ticket reproduced in fig. 14. It is a good design in black and white, the brazier of flaming coal with the flames

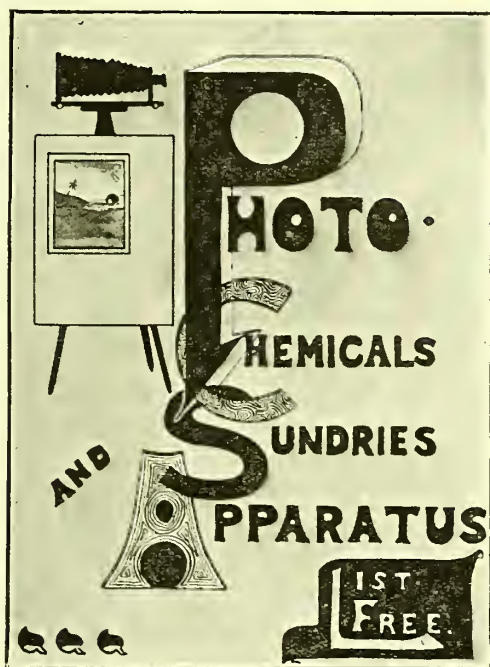


FIG. 13.

encircling the cake of coal-tar soap being an artistic conception. We are not told how the work was done, but judge it to be brush-work. Mr. S. Dale, Clooney Pharmacy, Londonderry, submits some of the cards he uses in his windows, the special feature about them being that coloured crayons are employed.

Another large class into which we have divided the competition cards is that where a dark ground is used. White lettering on a dark ground is considered by many window-dressers to be more effective than *vice versa*, but this naturally depends on the goods displayed. A contrast be-

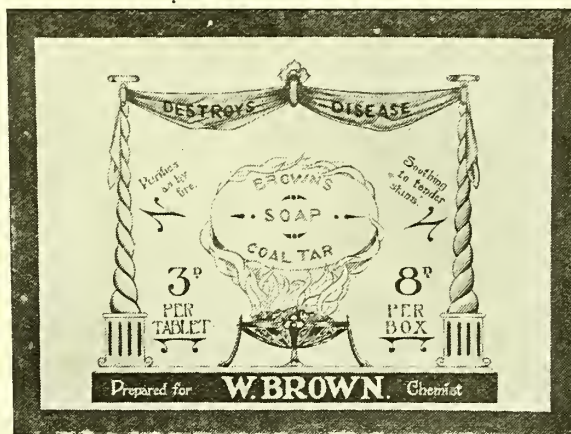


FIG. 14.

tween the wrappers of the proprietary article that is being ticketed is usually a safe rule for chemists' window-tickets. Fig. 15 is an example of a number of cards sent by Mr. W. H. Goy, 17 Battersea Rise, London, S.W. The original is $7 \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ in., and formed one of the window-tickets used in a special display of Wright's coal-tar soap. Another card, the same size, bore the letters "Local Depôt for Wright's coal-tar soap," smaller cards being used for the subsidiary coal-tar preparations—bath salt, inhaler, tooth-powder, and



FIG. 15.

shaving-soap. The centrepiece was a lump of silkstone coal, suitably lettered, upon which was a convenient ledge for a cake of the soap. Mr. Goy has not sent along the coal, but submits a very good photograph of this striking window-ticket. Six varieties of price-tickets, all with dark ground and white lettering, are also sent to illustrate the remarks in the covering letter:

I find a dark-coloured card is generally most suitable, preferably of an art shade and matt surface. The ink I use consists of zinc oxide, rubbed down with a trace of glycerin and very little mucilage, thinning with water as required. Take, say, zinc oxide 3ss., glycerin m.j., mucilag. acaciae xxx., and rub down into a smooth paste with a palette-knife on an old quarter-plate negative-glass. The glycerin prevents the letters cracking. I use a fine sable brush. No. 0 or No. 1. For the red lines the ink is made with vermilion instead of zinc oxide. A red border brightens up a price-ticket somewhat. I find that white on a dark ground looks clean longer than a dark colour on a white ground, and is quite as legible.

(To be continued.)

Christmas Novelties, etc.

IN continuing my investigations in the showrooms, writes our Peripatetic Attaché, I found myself the other day in the London showroom of

L. T. PIVER ET CIE.,

in Edward Street, Wardour Street, W. The perfumes of Piver need nothing but the name to recommend them to retailer or consumer, so I merely inspected the latest Piver productions put on the market within the past few days. The most popular of the new series so far is "Parfumerie Vivitz." There are, besides the "essence" or perfume, a toilet-soap, toilet-water (in three sizes), toilet-powder, a cream sachet (four varieties), sachet-powder (two sizes in glass bottle with screw-cap), lotion (two sizes), brilliantine (two sizes), cosmetic, and "cartonnage" (two sizes), all included in the "Vivitz" series. The perfume is put up in six sizes, costing from 31s. to 256s. 3d. per dozen bottles. The colour-scheme for labels, cartons, soap-wrappers, etc., is a fantastic and taking design in orange, and the perfume itself is very refreshing and new. The "cartonnage" contains in one case either three articles (perfume, powder, and soap), costing 7s., or four articles, costing 11s. The "get-up" has proved attractive, and "Vivitz" is already selling well; the prices with these, as with all Piver's products, being calculated so as to give the retailer a profit of from 25 to 30 per cent. A new design in caskets for two bottles of perfume is very dainty. It is distinctly French in style, and the design on the lid is an attractive maiden "all forlorn." These caskets may be had containing any of the popular Piver perfumes—Floramyne, Trèfle Incarnat, Azurea, Safranor, etc. In a still higher grade I found "Astris" in a cut-glass "Baccarat" bottle with gilt decorated label, "Empire" style—in a fancy cardboard case costing half a guinea each, or in a mahogany case (very choice) costing 12s. 6d. "Oréade" is even higher class. The label is plain antique in style and colouring; the bottle is original (but indescribable) in cut glass, and is contained in an exquisite leather-covered case with gilt tracery round the edges. This costs 11s.

An illustration of

RAPID PROGRESS

was vouchsafed me by Mr. John C. Umney, the other day. I happened to look in on him at Park Street, Southwark, where Wright's coal-tar soap is made, and found that the usual staff of clerks had been compelled to move their quarters. They have been removed to Southwark Street, in order that their office may be utilised for a stamping-room, in view of the increase of business. In the factory I found five machines, four at work, and one just in and not then fixed up, but contributing its quota to the coal-tar soap output by this time, I doubt not. Only seven years ago there were two machines in Park Street; to-day there are five; not a bad record, and a safe indication of whether Wright's coal-tar soap is becoming more popular or otherwise. Upstairs I discovered that two fine rooms in the old building had been metamorphosed into an elegant showroom and a comfortable boardroom respectively. Across the yard there has been yet another metamorphosis. A row of old sheds has been taken down and a new building erected, in which girls are busy wrapping and packing the soap. The latest container is a large carton to hold three dozen tablets of the soap. It is in the style of the quarter-dozen carton and replaces the wooden box. The chemist can use the carton with advantage for display-purposes in his shop.

In the showroom of

F. SCHUTZE & Co.,

in Southwark Street, S.E., I had about 200 patterns in perfume cases to choose from. The cases are going well this year, Mr. Manks informed me, and repeat orders are coming in already—a sure indication of better times. The newest designs include a single bottle case in classical decoration (medallion style) costing the retailer 31s. 6d. per dozen, an imitation lizard skin case, single bottle, with gilt decoration (33s. per dozen), a green and gold case (24s. per dozen), a floral design (12s. per dozen), and a popular and fetching case in terra-cotta, with white embossed medallion figure on top which costs 8s. per dozen. The two-

bottle cases are floral and nautical (both embossed), and the cost is 65s. and 53s. per dozen respectively. A rich-looking cabinet in blue plush with lock and key containing three finely-cut bottles of perfume costs 14s. 6d., but another very handsome three-bottle cabinet with a "Gleaner" picture and imitation frame for edging may be had at 84s. per dozen. There are many others up to 240s. per dozen from which the chemist may choose, and, of course, he must not forget that these prices are all subject to the usual discounts. The show-baskets of imitation flowers include several new baskets of "assorted" flowers specially suitable for Christmas windows. "Scotch Meal" toilet soap is wrapped and packed in wrappers and boxes of a MacGregor tartan design. The distinction in this box is that while two tablets are wrapped the third is contained in a tartan tin box suitable for travelling purposes. Hanza Platz eau de cologne soap is put up (six tablets in case) in wooden cases with labels to resemble the eau de cologne style of packing. Pump perfume sprays and cut-glass bottles are to be seen in great variety, while manicure sets are somewhat of a speciality, there being a range to retail at from 6d. to 35s. each.

Parfumerie Mompelas has first place among Christmas goods in the show-rooms of

WILLIAM TOOGOOD, LTD.,

in Heddon Street, Regent Street, W. The most recent of these, the "Malacéine" series—cream, soap, toilet-powder, and milk—is going very well, as it deserves. The style of packing in each case is distinguished by good taste and attractiveness. The cream is in four sizes, the powder in two sizes, while "Malacéine Milk" is in 5-oz. bottles (costing 21s. per dozen), and the soap is in boxes of three tablets. Other notable Mompelas novelties are the "Superba Violette" and the "Cronis" series, each distinctive and indicative of quick sale. The series in each case includes not only the usual perfume, soap, and powder, but also toilet-waters, toilet-vinegars, dentrifices, and brilliantines. The insistent feature in the many varieties of Mompelas toilet-soaps, such as rose, violet, etc., are that the cakes are circular shaped and are wrapped with fancy bands criss-crossing the wrapper. These soaps (three in a box) range in cost from 3s. 4d. to 28s. per dozen tablets. Other perfume caskets include a papier mache case of Japanese design to represent gilt lacquer. This is very pretty; it contains two bottles of perfume and has removable lining and lock and key which make it useful for a jewel-case or trinket-box. The price is 24s. Another fancy cardboard case (costing 7s.) contains a bottle of perfume, a cake of toilet-soap, and a box of powder, while yet another (15s.) has two bottles of perfume, a tablet of soap, and a puff-box with mirror top. Passing to another department I saw a novel line of puff-boxes and soap-cases made of celluloid to imitate mother-of-pearl. These are light, transparent, and sure to prove popular, not least because they are marvellously cheap. An emulsifier, to hold just over two gallons, will likewise interest the chemist. It has a strong, glazed, china container, it works very easily, the beater is quickly and entirely detachable, and the machine thus easily cleaned. It costs 45s. The "Excelsior" sifter and powder-mixer will likewise prove handy to the retail chemist. It is capable of mixing 6-lb. quantities, and the internal arrangement (easily worked by outside handle) combines two beaters, a brush, and a rubber scraper. Two screens are provided, of different meshes, and a blank slide fits below the screen in position, so that the powder may be well mixed before being allowed (by the removal of the blank slide) to drop through into the container. The machine can be taken down for cleaning-purposes by simply unscrewing one or two nuts. The mixer and sifter costs 37s. 6d. A range of jars for shaving-creams, face-creams, etc. (with a capacity of from 2 dr. to 16 oz.), are shown in pressed opal with an aluminium cover. These cost from 1s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per dozen, according to size. Messrs. Toogood's new catalogue, which will be issued next month, contains some 150 pages, including about 2,500 illustrations, and is right up to date.

RUS IN URBE.

I had the opportunity, when Mr. Thomas Barclay, of Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham, was in London last week, of chatting with him in regard to his

firm's perfumes for Christmas trade. "That is quite a special department with us," said he, in reply to my inquiry as to whether they have any new features this year, "and our samples have been out some time—at the Cape." "The Cape!" exclaimed a person who made up a sort of triangular interview. "Yes," replied Mr. Barclay, "we have been selling 1906 Christmas perfumes there for some time now—in fact, as soon as the trade of one Christmas is over we begin our designs for another. We have a department that looks after that, and there are some pretty designs this year; quite novel. It's an important business nowadays—good business for retail chemists—and we do what we can, being chemists ourselves, to help them." The subject dropped at this point, and the triangular person and Mr. Barclay began to argue in an animated way about other things far beyond a Trade Attaché's ken. Since then the Editor has passed on to me a beautiful catalogue of S. B. & B.'s Christmas perfumery and some typical examples thereof, which I cannot do better than describe. They are *Rus in Urbe* in a double sense—flowers of the fields—etherialised, and provincial proof that all the merit is not in the metropolis. First, then, as to the catalogue. This shows an advance over its eighteen predecessors in artistic production and arrangement. It has been printed in the firm's own works on art paper, with a new fount of type, the black of which is nicely relieved by blue scrolls and margins. The cover has white lettering embossed on cardinal or green, over a saffron ground, and it is tied with silk ribbon. The most striking thing about the catalogue, however, is the faithful representations it gives of the perfume-caskets. The illustrations are all taken direct from the originals by the three-colour process, and are printed so faithfully that buyers can judge of appearance and style without seeing samples. Another improvement in this year's catalogue is that the illustrations are placed beside or exactly opposite the prices. As to the caskets, the first one I opened was the shaded figure design with a nymph-like head in relief on the lid, the casket being lined with red satin and containing two 4-oz. cut-glass bottles of perfume. Half a guinea seems the lowest price one would get for this casket, but S. B. & B.'s price is 71s. per doz. Next I picked up a glove-box with a flamingo and river scene lithographed on the lid, and inside two 2-oz. bottles (cut-glass), daintily trimmed, repose on pale-green satin: 51s. a doz., says the price-list, and five other sizes in the same style to choose from, with a selection of bottles and prices down to 32s. per doz. A dainty confection is the series 533-592 (31s. 6d. to 41s. per doz.)—an ark-shaped case "slashed" at the edges with coloured satin, and on the top a photo-medallion of a pretty girl. It encloses a single bottle of perfume. Another series of new design is a range of fifteen containing one to three bottles of perfume, the cases being upright with satin finish, and a good variety of cut-glass bottles in the selection—32s. 6d. to 84s. per doz. There are wicker baskets, cases in celluloid, some in velvet, others metal-mounted, and no fewer than 912 distinct styles to choose from at prices from 6d. (retail) upwards. All grades of business are provided for, and for 20s. one may get carriage paid an assortment—e.g., A (twenty-four cases 6d. to 2s.); C (nine cases 2s. 6d. to 4s.), and E (seven cases 3s. 6d. to 5s.); the whole six assortments containing sixty-three cases and yielding a profit of 4l. or 5l. on the 6l. outlay.

ATTE BOWE,

on a recent visit, I found Mr. T. A. Cook in his room at the East London Soap Works, knee-deep in newspaper cuttings regarding the "soap combine." We chatted pleasantly on the burning topic, and in the course of the conversation Mr. Cook gave me statistical demonstration of the steady growth of the business. Chemists know that this is only maintained by continual vigilance and the display of ingenuity in the production of novelties, and Cook's are never behindhand at that sort of thing. The latest products in toilet soaps are the "Solace" shaving-stick, in attractive nickel cases, and two soap-cases specially for Christmas sale. One is a good-class box in dark blue or purple, containing two cakes of "Throne" soap and one bottle of perfume. These are elegantly produced, and 1s. 6d.—the retail price—should be easily obtained. The box is distinctive in shape and appearance and is such as a chemist will take pride in adding to his stock. The

other Christmas novelty is a cardboard box "with the season's greetings" containing four cakes of assorted toilet soaps, the retail price of the whole being 8d.

Trade Notes.

MR. A. BERLINER, 13 and 15 Worship Street, London, E.C., has registered "Renihreb London" as his telegraphic address.

FULLERS' EARTH in dredger tins is now put up by Messrs. G. S. Mumford & Sons, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. The powder is finely levigated, and the dredger is so prettily labelled and so handy to use that mothers will appreciate its advantages whenever they see it. Sample and prices can be obtained from the firm on application.

"THE PRESCRIBER" is the title of a new publication which Mr. Thos. Stephenson, F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, 137 George Street, Edinburgh, sends out monthly to the medical profession. It is devoted to the pharmacy of the newer remedies, and the first number contains a good *résumé* of what is known of the properties of formic acid and formates.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE.—Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., Adderley Street, Cape Town, send us a copy of their catalogue of photographic cameras and accessories, which has greatly interested us. The list runs to over 200 pages (8½ by 5½ in.), and has an attractive cover printed in colours. The letterpress and illustrations are in green and red ink, which gives the list an unusual appearance. The goods which are listed comprise the prominent lines of the chief makers as well as the special cameras of Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co. If anything were needed to show the up-to-date character of the photographic chemists' business, it is supplied by an inspection of the items in this list.

"FACTS FOR ADVERTISERS."—This is the title of a 5s. book published by Messrs S. H. Benson, Ltd., advertisers' agents, 1 Tudor Street, London, E.C., containing "a collection of data on the subject of Press and outdoor publicity useful to all interested or engaged in the profession or business of advertising." It is a second edition of the work which we referred to last year, in which improvements and emendations have been freely made. The book is a compilation of matter which advertisers require; it contains, for instance, a classification of newspapers and magazines, information as to types, proof-reading, blocks, trade-marks, and bill-posting. In one part we note estimates of the number of traders in the United Kingdom. Chemists are put down as follows: England, 7,059; Scotland, 1,138; Ireland, 446; Wales, 275—a total of 8,918. The figures are further analysed under the heading of towns with over 50,000 inhabitants.

MCQUEEN'S A.B.C. ACCOUNT-BOOK.—Some three years ago we called the attention of our readers to the convenient and useful system of keeping accounts devised by Mr. J. McQueen, Moat Road, Leicester, and we have been informed that many chemists adopted the method in their businesses and found it answer well. Mr. McQueen now sends us a copy of the fourth edition of his A.B.C. account-book (7s. 6d. post free), and on comparing it with the previous edition we note that minor but useful improvements have been introduced which tend to make the system more comprehensive but still quite simple. The book covers twelve months, and can be begun at any time of the year; and besides the analytical details of invoices and credit-notes some new coloured pages have been introduced for keeping a list of wholesale firms, and making supplementary dissections. There is ample guidance given as to using the book, specimen pages duly filled in being included as well as exhaustive printed directions.

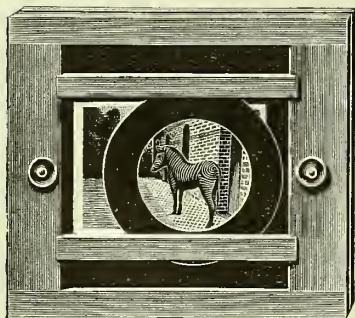
ODOL MOUTH COMPETITION.—We mentioned some time ago that the makers of "Odol" had printed in a contemporary the mouths of well-known persons and asked the public to name them. The mouths were those of

1. King Edward VII.
2. Queen Alexandra.
3. The Duke of Connaught.
4. Kaiser William II.
5. Mr. A. J. Balfour.
6. Mr. J. Chamberlain.
7. General French.
8. Lord Roberts.
9. Lord Charles Beresford.
10. Signor Marconi.
11. Sir Thomas Lipton.
12. Ellaline Terriss.
13. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.
14. Sarah Bernhardt.
15. Marie

Studholme. 16. Sir Gilbert Parker. 17. Arthur Bouchier. 18. The Rev. R. J. Campbell. 19. Lord Rosebery. 20. Sir John Fisher. 21. Lord Methuen. 22. Lord Kitchener. 23. George Alexander. 24. Sir Charles Wyndham.

The entries for the competition were numerous, three-quarters of the total number being women. Of the thousands of solutions only thirty-one were entirely correct, while nearly five hundred guessed correctly more than twenty, thereby securing consolation prizes. Miss Gladys Blythe, 67 Berlin Road, Catford, S.E., got the first prize (20%); Miss Ethel Halle, 341 Great Western Road, Aberdeen, N.B., the second (10%); and Miss Mabel James, Briarfields, Bidston, Birkenhead, the third (5%). This competition has been the means of introducing "Odol" to many who had never before used it, the makers tell us, and they are now loud in its praise.

"PRIMUS" CLAMPING-TABLE.—When cutting circles out of a photograph the print is apt to slip, as it is difficult to



use a rotary cutter and securely hold the shape and photograph at the same time. Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons, Camera House, Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C., have now introduced a handy clamp which completely overcomes this difficulty. With the new "Primus" clamping-table the cutting-shape and print are firmly held

together, leaving both hands free to manipulate the cutter. The illustration shows the apparatus in use.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 10, 1906.)

- "NAPHTHOMELAN"; for chemicals in Class 1 and raw materials in Class 4. By Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen-am-Rhein. 285,516.
- "FORTRESS" and device thereof within circular device; for sulphur and seven specified alkalies in Classes 1, 2, and 3. By Chance & Hunt, Ltd., Oldbury. 283,715, 283,716.
- "THERMIT" and device of welding-apparatus; for chemicals in Class 1. By Thermit, Ltd., 27 Martin's Lane, London, E.C. 284,333.
- "FERRINE"; for chemicals in Class 1. By Rolls & Linoms, Ltd., 334 St. James Road, London, S.E. 285,864.
- "BENZOIDO" ("Benzo" disclaimed); for benzene products. By the Non-inflammable Benzine Syndicate, Ltd., 3 Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C. 285,882.
- "VEROFORM"; for disinfectants, etc. By L. Scholvien, 55 Köpenikerstrasse, Berlin. 285,164.
- "ERINOL"; for a disinfectant, sheep-dip, and cattle-wash. By W. Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamsted. 285,529.
- "XONIA"; for a veterinary and for a medicinal (human) preparation. By A. Lowther-Dove, 78 Prince of Wales Road, Norwich. 285,751, 285,752.
- "ESAU BRAND"; for capsules for the hair. By Bartlett, Hooper & Co., 206 High Street, Borough, London, S.E. 282,708.
- "SEDAFORM"; for chemicals in Class 3. By Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Plough Court, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 284,593.
- "GARFADENE"; for a medicine. By W. A. Lynass, 5 Ann Street, Belfast. 284,944.

- "TEOLIA"; for a medicated preparation. By C. W. & K. Meiter, 75 Cophall House, London, E.C. 285,165.
- "KUTOIDS"; for chemicals in Class 3. By H. Smith, 14 Upper Jane Street, Workington. 285,476.
- "BARKER'S BALM-OH"; for an ointment. By Taylor's Drug Co., Ltd., Burley Hill, Leeds. 285,636.
- "NOCORN" (disclaimed) on circular label device with signature "W. CARTER"; for hard-skin remover. By W. Carter, 61 Darwin Street, London, S.E. 285,677.
- "TUBELETTE" ("Tube" disclaimed); for chemicals in Class 3. By Anglo-American Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., 3 Frith Road, Croydon. 286,002.
- "GRACINE"; for a cough, cold, etc., medicine. By A. Goldthorpe, 70 Herbert Road, Plumstead, London, S.E. 286,021.
- "BLUDDINE"; for a medicine. By H. A. George, 80 William Street, Ystrad. 286,084.
- "MATICURE"; for a medicine. By H. Hargreaves, 90 Northgate Street, Gloucester. 286,121.
- "FATHER NEPTUNE'S SAFE FLOAT" and device; for swimming-aids. By F. Schutze & Co., 89 Southwark Street, London, S.E. 282,486.
- "PLINIANA"; for natural mineral water. By Pliniana Water Co., 16 Millmann Street, London, W.C. 285,701.
- "PAPENA" and "PARENA"; for candles, soap, detergents, etc. By Vinolia Co., Ltd., Malden Crescent, London, N.W. 284,645, 284,646.
- "CARTHYLENE"; for perfumery. By W. H. Hobbs, Mutley, Plymouth. 285,250.
- "TETRONIA"; for perfumery. By R. Armstrong, Ltd., 40 Saul Street, Preston. 285,538.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 17, 1906.)

- "A. W. P." within trefoil device; for chemicals in Class 1. By D. Anderson & Son, Ltd., 62 Short Strand, Belfast. 285,379.
- Device of an aphid; for insecticides. By British Nicotine Co., Ltd., Bedminster, Bristol. 285,582.
- "ANTICACULOSE" (disclaimed) on label device of calculus crystals, etc.; for a pharmaceutical preparation. By Dr. P. E. Chevreux, Gouhenans, France. 282,469.
- "VARICONES"; for chemicals in Class 3, excluding eczema-cures. By Thompson & Capper, 51 Piccadilly, Manchester. 282,817.
- "SECURIT"; for a medicinal preparation. By H. A. Kaysan, Wilhelmsöler Allée 4, Cassel. 285,999.
- "TAROMA"; for toilet-paper, medicated and unmedicated. By Anna F. Thompson, 1A Frogual Parade, London, N.W. 286,102, 285,261.
- "PEDEZY"; for a medicine. By Knight & Co., 20 Wheeler Gate, Nottingham. 286,231.
- "OZOBROME"; for photographic paper. By T. Manly, 140 Haverstock Hill, London, N.W. 284,546.
- "BYCUP"; for mineral and aerated waters. By A. B. Westcombe, Clifton Road, Wallington, Surrey. 284,244.
- "QUINORADE"; for a tonic mineral-water. By A. & R. Thwaites & Co., 57 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin. 285,252.
- "AD-LE-BURG"; for an aerated beverage. By B. Wood, 6 Victoria Terrace, Hornsey, London, N. 285,815.
- "SARSO"; for mineral and aerated waters. By J. L. Bowen & Son, Hall Street, Aberdare. 285,833.
- "SLICK"; for candles, soap, detergents, etc. By Lanosoap, Ltd., Lister Hills, Bradford. 285,053.
- "JEANETTE POMEROY" (signature); for perfumery. By Jeanette S. Pomeroy, 21 Boulton Studios, Redcliffe Road, London, S.W. 284,404.
- "BORNIL"; for a hair-preparation. By Borneo Oil Co., 24 Denman Street, London, S.E. 284,743.
- "OPALOX" ("Opal" disclaimed); for perfumery. By S. Maitland & Co., 11 Grocers' Hall Court, London, E.C. 285,338.
- "ALOPECINE"; for a hair-preparation. By M. Smith, 54 Oxford Street, Kidderminster. 285,413.
- "KATE RORKE" and label device with photograph; for a hair-powder. By Florence Woollan, 132 Finchley Road, London, N.W. 285,540.
- "F. MATHEWS" (signature); for dentifrices. By F. C. Mathews, Malden Road, New Malden, Surrey. 285,563.
- "ME-ATOL"; for a toilet preparation. By R. H. Cooper & Co., 20 Royal Exchange, London, E.C. 285,679.
- "LYDIA"; for perfumery. By Lydia M. B. Trevor, 30 Drayton Gardens, South Kensington, London, S.W. 285,705.
- "MAYZONE"; for a hair-preparation. By Linda M. Pearson, 4 Rock Park, Rock Ferry, Cheshire. 285,945.

Minor Examination Experience.

IN LONDON.

AMONG about forty other candidates I presented myself at Galen Place. We were shown into the examination-hall. After a few minutes our names were called over, some for dispensing, the remainder for practical chemistry. I was among the latter, and was shown into the laboratory. There the following paper was presented to me:

(1) Prepare 500 c.c. of a N/6 (one-sixth normal) solution of nitric acid, and determine the volume of this solution required to neutralise 20 c.c. of the solution of sodium carbonate (HNO₃, 70 per cent.). Leave standard solution on bench.

I made a solution of nitric acid a little over strength and standardised with sodium carbonate. I then made up to strength (N/6) and titrated with solution given.

(2) Analyse qualitatively the mixture No. 8. This I found to be potassium nitrate and magnesium phosphate.

At 2 P.M. I presented myself for dispensing, and was given the following paper:

Prepare 100 grams sodii phosphas effervescens.

R	Menthol.	...	...	gr. xij.
	Tr. rhei	...	...	ʒij.
	Glycerini	...	...	ʒij.
	Inf. quassiae ad	...	...	ʒvj.

M. Ft. mistura.

S.: ʒss. t.d.s. p.c.

R	Hyd. c. cretâ	...	...	gr. j.
	Ext. bellad.	...	...	gr. ʒi

Ft. pil. Mitte xxj.

	Emp. bellad.	...	...	6 × 4
--	--------------	-----	-----	-------

R	Ol. ricini	...	...	ʒijj.
	Ol. menth. pip.	...	...	ʒij.
	P. acaciae	...	...	ʒiss.
	Aquam ad	...	...	ʒiss.

Fiat emulsio.

The menthol mixture was the cause of trouble to many candidates. I powdered the menthol, mixed it with the glycerin, and emulsified with a drachm of powdered acacia. This I found very satisfactory. After waiting a day I received my notice to attend for the oral examination. My name was soon called out for botany. I was shown a slice under the microscope and asked to examine carefully. This I found to be a transverse section of a dioet. stem. I was asked my reasons for thinking so. Give an explanation of its structure; what is the central portion? Explain the xylem, protoxylem, phloem, and surrounding tissues. What are the uses of these vessels and cells? Why are some parts stained darker than others? Explain the food-supply, where obtained from, where it passes to, the constituents and general growth of the plant.

I was given a berry with accrescent calyx; explain structure and give natural order. I was also given a broad bean, asked to point out the hilum, funicle, and say whether it contained endosperm or not. Next I was shown maize, asked whether it was a fruit or seed, and was then given a specimen of fennel to name, give natural order, inflorescence, and form of fruit. In pharmacy, the next subject, I was asked to explain maceration and percolation, give instances, describe how to pack the percolator, and the best form of percolator. How to prepare syr. rhei, syr. sennae, inj. and ext. ergotae, spt. ammon. aromat. spt. aether. nit. As to the last two I was asked what precautions are necessary and the best kind of still. Then I answered questions on the poison laws, and what precautions are to be taken when selling syr. Eastonii and tr. nucis v.

Then came chemistry. In this subject the questions were about the oxides of metals and elements, and I had to enumerate the oxides of sulphur and chromium and say how they are prepared and how they differ from each other. Carbon monoxide and dioxide were next inquired about, and I had to tell how they are prepared, if found in the atmosphere, and what other gases are found in the air. How would I prove the presence of nitrogen in the air. How to test for ammonia. What is Nessler's solution, composition, and how used? Composition of Fehling's solution, what it is used for, and what it gives on reduction? Then I was asked to explain the making and forms of the barometer. Also the aneroid (meaning of name), and how the changes of pressure are registered.

Next I had to write out fully Charles's law and Boyle's law and say how these laws can be proved. Give graphic formula of alcohol, and explain what is meant by a mon-hydric alcohol.

In prescription-reading I was asked to read in full English about twelve prescriptions written in Latin, asked the doses

of inf. digitalis, p. digitalis, tr. strophanth, tr. nucis v., tr. iodi, and several others. The following paper was given to write into full Latin:

Hydrous wool-fat	...	...	1 oz.
Soft-paraffin ointment	...	...	1 oz.
Olive oil	...	...	½ oz.

Melt the paraffin ointment and hydrous wool-fat, add gradually the olive oil, continue stirring until cold.

I had also to calculate the amount of potassium iodide required to make a pint of solution containing 1 grain in 5 minims.

The last subject was materia medica. Here I had to recognise fresh specimens of datura tatula and some dry specimens—casearilla, cimicifuga, catechu (niger and pallid), colchicum and mustard seeds, aniseed, coriander, grains of paradise, cinchona (succirubra), give alkaloids and strength, coto-bark, digitalis. Finally I was given a dried leaf which looked like stramonium, but turned out to be a large leaf of first year's growth henbane.

After waiting about five minutes I had the pleasure of being called up and told that I was successful.

This was my first attempt after a little over four months' work. I found the examiners pleasant and helpful, and I think the non-success of many students is due to the fact that they do not sufficiently understand the work required.

I strongly recommend students not to overwork themselves, and to have a day's rest at least once a week. (173/32.)

The Week's Poisonings.

THREE of the ten fatalities by poisons that have taken place during the past week were misadventures. John Edwards (37), a commercial traveller belonging to Pendleton, was found dead in bed at the Midland Grand Hotel, and a doctor who was called in found that death was due to poisoning by chlorodyne. The Coroner's jury found that deceased had taken an overdose by inadvertence.—Mary Wilson, the wife of a Tyldesley contractor, while on a visit to her brother, Dr. Raley, of Monton, near Eccles, went into the surgery, and, according to the report, "took a dose of strychnine in mistake for laudanum."—Elizabeth Ida Hooker, the wife of a tramway clerk at Sheerness, died on October 15 through taking oxalic acid in mistake for Epsom salts. The Coroner's jury expressed the opinion that there should be some restriction on the sale of oxalic acid.—Amelia Sarah Hill, a young music-hall artiste, committed suicide at her lodgings in East Dulwich by taking perchloride of mercury tablets.—The wife of a Birmingham carter named Watkins poisoned herself by swallowing 1 oz. of belladonna and opium liniment.—An open verdict was returned at the inquest on a man aged about forty, who was found poisoned in Hyde Park on October 16. In his pocket was a bottle which had contained a mixture of nicotine and camphor. Death was said to be due to nicotine-poisoning.—Walter Taylor (21), a Barnsley miner, died in the Beckett Hospital from the effects of laudanum self-administered.—Philip S. MacLagan, a Wooler solicitor, drank a quantity of laudanum and afterwards a liniment of opium, chloroform, and olive oil, dying of narcotic poisoning.—There have been three suicides with carbolic acid. It was taken by an asylum attendant at Wakefield, named Appleyard, by William Langford Smith (38), a clerk in the employment of a daily newspaper in London, and by Florence Perkins, of Bournemouth.

AMONG THE EXPORTS from Venice during 1905 were 316 tons of beeswax (1904, 251 tons), colonial produce and drugs 7,540 tons (1904, 9,355 tons), medicines and medicinal preparations 137,780l. (1904, 117,478l.), sulphur 22,280 tons (1904, 11,287 tons).

AN ADVERTISING IDEA.—The "Norwood Weekly Record" announces that everyone who inserts in that newspaper a twenty-four word advertisement, costing 1s., will be presented with a coupon, entitling the advertiser to a shilling box of "Kenneth Wilson's coal-tar toilet-soap" free of charge at Winton's Drug-stores, 66 High Street, South Norwood.

AN ENTERPRISING FIRM OF CHEMISTS, says the "Sunday Chronicle," have introduced a brand of twenty-two carat gold-cased pills. In view of the popularity of treasure-hunting expeditions, cautious people will beware of these costly medications. Most of us would object to prospectors staking out claims in our family vaults. [The firm in question is Messrs. Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton.]

The Winter Session of Local Pharmaceutical Associations.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

THE Council met at Birmingham on October 16 under the presidency of Mr. A. W. Gerrard. The chief business was the election of officers for the session. Mr. H. W. Jones, F.C.S., Coventry, was invited to accept the presidency; Mr. A. W. Southall and Mr. J. Wakefield were appointed Vice-Presidents; and Mr. J. Radford will again be Secretary. Mr. Chas. Thompson was congratulated on his recovery from a sharp attack of gastritis.

Brighton Association of Pharmacy.

At the Hôtel Métropole on Thursday evening, October 11, Dr. Henry Gervis delivered to the members of the Association and their friends his lecture on "Physic in Fiction." Mr. W. H. Gibson (President of the Association) was in the chair, and at the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks to Dr. Gervis was moved by Mr. J. R. Gwatkin and seconded by Mr. C. E. Robinson, the President also expressing his high appreciation of the lecture and hoping the Mayor-Elect might be induced, after his year of office, to lecture to them again, possibly on "Fiction in Physic."

Oldham Pharmaceutical Association.

THE first meeting of the session was held on Tuesday evening, October 9, the President (Mr. James Lees) in the chair. Mr. C. Granville Wood, the Vice-President, introduced the subject of "Uniformity in Retail and Dispensing," and in the course of his remarks gave many instances where at present uncertainty exists in the minds of individual chemists as to the precise course to be adopted. The subject proved very interesting, all the members present taking an active part in the discussion, the outcome of which was an agreement which it is hoped will conduce to greater uniformity of practice in regard to many little points among the chemists of the Oldham district.

Bradford Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Hotel, Bradford, on Tuesday evening, October 16, when Mr. Gregory presided over a large attendance, the chief attraction being a lecture by Mr. B. North (Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the Bradford Technical College), on "Liquid Air." The lecturer dealt with the subject historically, and gave an epitome of the discoveries at the Royal Institution since Davy and Faraday initiated a century of experimentation on the gases. Mr. North added to the interest of his address by performing a number of experiments on the liquefaction of gases, and showing how liquid air changes the physical characteristics of many substances. The lecture was greatly enjoyed, and, on the motion of Alderman Dunn, seconded by Mr. Gibson, Mr. North was heartily thanked.—Prior to the lecture it was announced that Mr. W. I. Charlish and Mr. W. K. Jackson had been elected members of the Association.

Hull Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the White House, Hull, on Tuesday, October 16, Mr. Arthur Richardson (President) in the chair. The other members present were Messrs. Bell, Kenny, Walton, Stoakes, Tebb, Sellé, Jones, Robson, Wharton, Lincoln, and W. Staning (Hon. Secretary).—Some years ago the Pharmaceutical Society made a grant of 20*l.* to the Hull Association to aid in a defence case which was not proceeded with, and this with accretions has grown to a large sum. It was resolved that 40*l.* be given as a donation to the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund and 10*l.* to the Orphan Fund of the Society (a small balance being kept in hand). It was also decided that the President for the year should be the person appointed to vote as representing the Association. Mr. Sellé suggested that the sum should be given towards the fund to restore Hull's "Cathedral," but this was not passed. It was resolved

to organise a supper for December, and preliminary arrangements were made for it.—The next meeting of the Association was fixed for November 13.

North Staffs Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting was held at Stoke on October 11, Mr. John Averill (President) in the chair. The annual report stated, *inter alia*, that eight new members had been elected during the year. The Treasurer's report showed a favourable balance in hand. The officers were thanked for past services, and Mr. J. Averill was again induced to act as President. The other officers were elected as follows: Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Edmund Jones and T. C. Cornwell; Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. Bentley; Treasurer, Mr. Weston Poole; Auditor, Mr. D. Oxen; Council, Messrs. W. Oldham, W. Marson, D. H. Oxen, W. B. Allison, J. B. Blades, T. Charles, E. Mellor, and R. Prince. The following new members were elected: Messrs. Dale (Stoke), Kemp (Fenton), W. D. Edge (Wolstanton), Fenton (Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.). A dinner was held in the evening, and is reported elsewhere in this issue.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.

THE first meeting of the new Council was held at Montgomery Hall, Surrey Street, on Friday evening, October 12, there being a full attendance of members. Mr. Councillor A. Russell Fox (retiring President) occupied the chair at the commencement of the proceedings. Mr. H. Antcliffe, the Senior Vice-President of the Society, was unanimously elected to the presidential chair for the ensuing year, and Mr. H. G. Williams was re-appointed Hon. Secretary. The other officers elected were: Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Percy Carr and J. Gilbert Jackson; Treasurer, Mr. George Squire; Librarian, Mr. F. W. Whitworth; Auditors, Messrs. J. Evans, F.I.C., and E. Wells-Smith. The new Council consists of the foregoing (with the exception of the librarian and auditors) and Councillor A. R. Fox, F.L.S., Messrs. R. D. Douglas, G. T. W. Newsholme, F.C.S., J. Austen, J. B. Pater, and J. T. Appleton. It was reported that it had been found impracticable to continue the use of the rooms at Montgomery Hall, and arrangements have been made for the meetings to be held during the coming session at the Builders' Exchange, Cross Burgess Street.



MR. H. ANTCLIFFE.

Bath Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual meeting was held on Thursday, October 11. The President, Mr. B. John, was in the chair, and there was a very good attendance. Although there were no speeches in the ordinary sense of the word, several graceful contributions were made by members present, that of the President being listened to with a good deal of pleasure. It was considered to be the best meeting yet held. The whole tone of the proceedings was enthusiastic and gave great promise for the coming session.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS showed that there was a balance in hand of 1*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, and that much good and useful work had been done. There are twenty-five fully paid-up members. Two scholarships, each of the value of 1*l.* 1*s.*, tenable at the evening classes at the Technical Schools, were awarded to apprentices in the city.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. B. John; Vice-Presidents, Mr. H. J. Thomas and Mr. A. C. Olds; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. H. Cooper; Hon. Joint Secretaries, Mr. L. Wilson and Mr. W. J. Hallett; committee, Messrs. H. Jenkins, E. W. Lovell, J. G. Haines, D. Evans, H. K. Pryke, and J. W. Sampson.

The meeting closed with a very hearty vote of thanks to the President.

Huddersfield Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting was held at the Queen Hotel, on Tuesday, October 16, the President (Mr. R. W. Walshaw) in the chair.

ANNUAL REPORT.—The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer (Mr. J. B. Wood) presented a report which stated the present membership is twenty-eight, a reduction of three on last year. The balance-sheet showed a balance on the right side of a few shillings.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS resulted as follows: President, Mr. R. W. Walshaw (for the sixth time); Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Broadbent and Spurr; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. B. Wood (for the third time); delegates to the West Riding Federation, Messrs. Walshaw, Hatfield, Calvert, and Broadbent; delegate to the Huddersfield Chamber of Trade, Mr. Sykes; recommended to the Pharmaceutical Society for re-election as Divisional Secretaries, Messrs. Walshaw, Calvert, and Fieldsend.

PHARMACY BILLS.—Mr. Walshaw, reporting as delegate to the half-yearly meeting of the Executive of the National Chamber of Trade, recently held in Bradford, said that he had succeeded in interesting the Parliamentary Committee in the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill by explaining it to them, not in the terms of pharmaceutical politics, but on the ground that if the Bill is passed in its present form it will give important privileges to capitalist trust companies which it will not give to individuals. He expressed his regret that he was the only representative of the chemists of the United Kingdom on the Executive of the Chamber, and that only three chemists' associations in the country (Hull, Bradford, and Huddersfield) are affiliated with the Chamber. He thought that it would be well worth the while of the chemists associations to get into touch with that body by affiliating with their local Chambers of Trade, so that a fuller presentation of the views of the craft could be made in the councils of this well-managed and national organisation of shopkeepers.—Mr. Walshaw was thanked for his report.

Sunderland Chemists' Association.

THE annual general meeting was held at the Grand Hotel, Bridge Street, on Thursday evening, October 4, the retiring President (Mr. R. H. Bell) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. A. D. Purse, W. Hudson, R. C. Thursfield, R. Anderson, J. Mitchinson (Treasurer), R. Robinson, C. Ranken, T. Walton, R. E. Cherrett, A. J. Kerrison, A. W. Golightly (Hon. Secretary), J. McLaren, E. Harrison, and J. G. Harrison.



MR. T. WALTON.

THE REPORTS of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and adopted, the balance in hand being 6*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*

NEW OFFICERS.—Mr. R. H. Bell thanked the members for their support during his term of office, and

moved that Mr. T. Walton be President, which was seconded by Mr. C. Ranken and carried unanimously. On Mr. Walton taking the chair he proposed that Mr. A. D. Purse be Vice-President. This was seconded by Mr. J. Mitchinson and agreed to.—Mr. J. Mitchinson was re-elected Treasurer on the motion of Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. Walton.—The post of Hon. Secretary became vacant owing to the retirement of Mr. A. W. Golightly, and on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Golightly, Mr. R. Anderson, F.C.S., was unanimously elected.—After a ballot the following members were elected to the Council: Mr. R. H. Bell, 15 votes; Mr. C. Ranken, 14; Mr. A. W. Golightly, 14; Mr. R. E. Cherrett, 13; Mr. G. P. Fairman, 11; Mr. J. G. Harrison, 10; and Alderman Harrison, 8.—Messrs. Robinson and Harrison were re-elected auditors.

VARIOUS TRADE MATTERS were discussed, and the annual dinner was fixed to take place on Wednesday, November 28, at the Grand Hotel, Bridge Street.

Western Chemists' Association.

THE first meeting of the session was held at the Norfolk Square Hotel, London Street, Paddington, on October 17, the President, Mr. W. J. I. Philp, in the chair. About a dozen members were present and the business was mainly routine. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. Burton Middleton) reported that he had sent to Mrs. John Hyslop the resolution of condolence passed by the Association at the last meeting, and she desired to thank the members for their sympathy. Three new members were proposed, after which the Hon. Secretary read the Treasurer's statement, which showed a deficit of 1*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* on the general account and 9*s.* 7*d.* on the entertainment account. The deficit on the former was mainly due, the President explained, to the extra expenses consequent on the Parliamentary campaign of last session. After some conversation a collection was made among the members present which resulted in obtaining a sum of 1*l.* 13*s.* The payment of an overdue subscription ultimately wiped off the deficit and left a balance in hand of 10*d.* The deficit on the entertainment account was likewise disposed of by a special contribution from the Treasurer. With regard to the non-payment of subscriptions Mr. J. T. Barrett suggested, and most of the members agreed, that it should be an unwritten law in future that the member proposing new members should be accountable for the subscription of the person proposed. The balloting for members of the committee resulted in the following being elected: Messrs. J. T. Barrett, W. Browne, J. W. Bowen, W. F. Gulliver, Burton Middleton, W. J. I. Philp, H. R. Procter, Frank A. Rogers, R. L. Whigham, Edmund White, and Dr. W. H. Martindale. The retiring President (Mr. W. J. I. Philp) then delivered a short valedictory address, briefly reviewing the work of the past session and urging a better attendance of members at the monthly meetings of the Association. On the motion of Mr. Frank Rogers, seconded by Mr. J. T. Barrett, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Philp for his urbanity and efficiency in the chair during the past year. The President returned thanks in a few words, and Mr. Burton Middleton having likewise been thanked for his zeal and self-denial as Secretary, the public business was concluded.

London Chemists' Association.

A GENERAL MEETING of this Association was held at St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., on October 17. It was preceded by a meeting of the General Purposes Committee. At the general meeting Mr. P. H. Burton was voted to the chair. A letter was read from Mr. R. Feaver Clarke resigning his position as a member of the committee, as he feared that he would not be able to attend the meetings of the Association for some time. On putting it to the meeting, however, it was decided not to accept the resignation.

APPOINTMENT OF A SECRETARY.—Mr. Truman then proposed that Mr. R. A. Riles be appointed paid Secretary of the Association at a remuneration of 20*l.* per annum and a commission on the subscriptions. Mr. Pentney seconded, and Mr. Betty having promised to help the new Secretary as much as possible, the motion was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Riles, who was present, briefly thanked the meeting.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The Chairman first put a motion altering the rules so that the number of Vice-Presidents is in future to be unlimited. The officers were next re-elected *en bloc*, and Mr. Betty was made a Vice-President. Mr. Betty at first demurred to his election until the report of the "Tabloid Conference" had been settled, but he was overruled by the meeting, the Chairman stating that Mr. Betty attended the conference as an *ex officio* member.

THE FEDERATION REPORT.—Mr. Pentney reported on his visit as the delegate of the Association to the Federation of Pharmaceutical Associations. He gave in racy style his views, saying that he was not much impressed with the work that the Federation have accomplished.

TABLOID CONFERENCE.—Mr. Truman then reported to the meeting the result of the conference with Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. He stated that he is not pecuniarily interested in the matter, but had done his best for chemists. He disclaimed the intention of making the resolution passed by the Association one of humiliation.—Mr. Pentney next gave his version of the conference and said he could not see how men could honestly say the deputation had degraded themselves. He had used "sir" in speaking to Mr. Wellcome quite in a Johnsonian sense, and not with any idea of cringing. He then proceeded to read a letter he had sent to Mr. Wellcome, in which he said:

I take it there has been a mistake made of looking upon your last price-list as *the* revised list which was spoken of by you to the deputation, as you stated it would be a tedious and long process and would be issued in the early months of the year, and further, would be materially to the advantage of the chemist.

A long reply was received from Mr. Wellcome in which he spoke of the large number of chemists who had written approvingly of the new terms, the reply to Mr. Pentney's letter being—

We considered we were serving the best interests of all concerned when at great cost and inconvenience to us we hastened the issue of the announcement of our new terms together with our revised price-list.

Then followed a reiteration of the terms with a reminder that

the adjustment of list-prices is a matter that concerns the manufacturers far more than it can possibly concern dealers who handle the goods, and in our revision of prices we have been obliged to consider many material points.

Mr. Pentney's comment on the letter was that Burroughs Wellcome & Co. seemed to have got all the thanks and the deputation all the abuse. He looked upon the letter as "a kite to tell how the wind is blowing."—Mr. Truman said it was no use altering the prices without protecting the price.—Mr. Betty referred to a letter which was received last November in which Burroughs Wellcome & Co. stated they were revising their prices and advising the Association to wait.—Mr. Pentney said there could be no protection unless the goods were placed on the P.A.T.A.—The report was received and adopted.

PARLIAMENTARY CAMPAIGN.—Mr. Pentney, on the invitation of the Chairman, stated that active steps were being taken to acquaint members of Parliament with the views of chemists, and an important scheme is in progress "to put the position before one of the political parties in a way that will appeal to their way of thinking." He was not so sure that the Bill would come on in the autumn Session, but asked the meeting to remember that the present Parliament is composed of men who are sent for work, and are trying to get through as much legislation as possible. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society has promised to let Mr. Pentney know when the Association can best serve the interests of chemists in addressing members of Parliament.

Festivities.

C.A.A. Social.

THE usual smoking-concert and social evening assigned to the second night of the session was held at 73 Newman Street, London, W., on October 11, with the usual success. Mr. J. Clark (President) occupied the chair. About thirty members and friends attended, several of them contributing to the evening's entertainment. The customary collection for the Benevolent Fund reached the satisfactory total of 1*l*. Mr. Clark drew the attention of members to the annual reunion, which is to be held this year somewhat earlier than usual.

Thames Valley District Chemists' Association.

THE winter session was opened with a social evening at Richmond on Wednesday, October 17. A reception was held by the President (Mr. W. J. Uglow Woolcock) at 7.30. A large number of chemists were present from all parts of the district. Mr. Woolcock opened the proceedings with a

very interesting speech. A capital musical programme was provided, the following taking part: Mrs. Durbin; Misses Amoores, Bletsoe, Casson, Durbin, Smith; Messrs. Austin, Evans, Harvey, and Woolcock. A most enjoyable evening was brought to a close about 11 o'clock. Several new members were enrolled, and there is every prospect of a prosperous and profitable session.

West Ham Chemists' Association.

THIS Association's annual invitation soirée was held in the Earlham Hall, Forest Gate, on Thursday October 11, when a party of about 120, including ladies, attended. The hall was tastefully decorated with palms, ferns, flags, and bunting, while the seats were arranged in four sections, which greatly facilitated the distribution of refreshments during the interval. To the programme, which was excellent, the following artists contributed: Miss Elsie Savage, Miss Ethel Dyer, Mr. Claude Dyer, Mr. Arthur Webster (who gave two splendid violoncello solos), Mr. Edwin E. Hammond, Mr. G. H. Grimsell (two humorous songs), and Mr. Arthur Hands (humorous sketch). Miss Winifred Gardner, A.R.C.O., and Mr. Arthur Webster acted as accompanists. Before closing, on the proposal of the President (Mr. Harold Mitchell), several votes of thanks were accorded.

Conviviality in the Linked Ring.

As might be anticipated, the conversazione of the Linked Ring was no ordinary affair. It took place at the Photographic Salon, 5a Pall Mall East, S.W., on October 16, and was a great success. The rooms were filled with enthusiasts of the Higher Photography and their friends, and music, talk, smoking, and reciting passed a very pleasant evening. Mr. Reginald Craigie, the ubiquitous hon. secretary, acted as a kind of Master of Ceremonies, but there was nothing formal at all in the proceedings. The exhibits hanging on the walls were in the "talk" intervals treated to much and varied expert criticism. It is difficult to say whether the personality of Mr. Alvin Langdon Coburn (who looked as if he had stepped in from the "Boul' Mich'") or his very clever work was productive of most attention. Mr. Coburn was as picturesque as his "Penseur," perhaps more so, seeing that he had the advantage of drapery. The programme, an artistic conception by Dora Curtis, stated that:

At intervals in the talk, the following gentlemen will amuse and otherwise interest the audience with singing, with piano playing, by comic and tragic reciting, and by other performances: Mr. Walter Churcher, Mr. Reginald Groome, Mr. Walter Helmore, Mr. Victor Marmont, Mr. Cavendish Morton, Mr. George Parlyby. At judicious occasion there will be Scotch whisky and soda water, supported by sandwiches of varied contents—*e.g.*, of ham, of tongue, of Paté de Foie Gras, of sardine, of caviare, of etc., etc.

Of the artistes, all of whom were excellent in their particular spheres, perhaps Mr. Walter Churcher was the favourite. Certainly his lecture on "The Commercial Aspect of Art" was excruciatingly funny, and was appreciated to the full.

Dinner at Leeds.

POWOLNEY'S Restaurant, Leeds, was the scene on Wednesday evening of a goodly gathering of the pharmaceutical confraternity who, under the ægis of the Leeds Chemists' Association, with Mr. W. D. Pollitt (President) in the chair, came to dine together. Several medical men joined them—*viz.*, Drs. Anning, Bird, Lyall, Maconochie, and Thresh. Mr. T. Fairley, the public analyst, represented professional chemists; Mr. John Harrison came from Sunderland as the Pharmaceutical Council's deputy; and other local chemists' associations were represented by Mr. Smithies (Halifax), Mr. A. Hanson (Bradford), Mr. Taylor (Dewsbury), and Mr. J. Judge (Wakefield). The local members present who did not figure among the speakers included Mr. W. P. Bowman, Mr. Yewdall, Mr. Fournell, and Mr. F. W. Branson. After a good dinner the loyal toasts were honoured. Then came that of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," which Mr. G. W. Worfolk proposed and Mr. Harrison acknowledged, the latter saying, in the course of some remarks on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill that he did not think that the Bill had a chance of getting through at all in any form in an autumn

session, when the Government were concerned about measures in which they had so much larger interest. Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant next proposed the toast of "Kindred Associations," referring in scathing terms to the London Chemists' Association's deputation to Mr. Wellcome, which, he said, no more represented the craft than the three tailors of Tooley Street represented Great Britain. Mr. J. Judge (Wakefield) responded. The other toasts were "The Medical Profession," proposed by Mr. J. H. Beacock, and replied to by Dr. Thresh, and "The Leeds Chemists' Association," given by Mr. Hanson, the President replying. Messrs. Crauford and Morton gave some music while the feast was proceeding.

North Staffs Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the North Staffordshire Chemists' Association was held on Thursday evening, October 11, at the North Stafford Hotel, Stoke, Mr. J. Averill, J.P., of Stafford (President) in the chair. He was supported by Mr. W. D. Spanton, F.R.C.S., Dr. Turner (Hanley), Messrs. W. S. Glyn-Jones, J. Rymer Young, J.P., and W. Gowen Cross, J.P., besides the officers and the members of the Association who were present at the annual meeting held earlier in the day. After dinner and the loyal toasts, that of "The Pharmaceutical Society" was submitted from the chair, Mr. Averill in the course of his speech referring to the Government Pharmacy Bill and the attitude of peers. Mr. J. Rymer Young, in replying, said their [the Pharmaceutical Council's] difficulty in legislative matters is the permanent official. While Governments come and Governments go the permanent official goes on for ever, and is at the present day master of the situation. To the extent that they [chemists] could bear pressure on the permanent official, to that extent would they succeed in their aspirations. After the Government brought forward their Poisons Bill, it occurred to the Pharmaceutical Council whether it would not be a good thing to see if they could come to some compromise on the matter. The restrictions in the Poisons Bill he did not think would be seriously harmful to the drug-trade if honestly carried out. The Pharmaceutical Council thought it might not be so serious.

Mr. Cross also replied, saying that he hoped when the Government Poisons Bill comes up again during the autumn Session Mr. Winfrey's amendment will be carried. His advice to all pharmacists to-day, if they want to obtain anything, was to blow their own trumpet. It is of no use to sit down nursing their grievances, but they must step out and make themselves heard. Their forefathers had taken too much "lying down."

Replying to the toast of "The Medical Profession" (submitted by Mr. Edmund Jones), Mr. Spanton said doctors are very much beholden to chemists and druggists for help. The title question, he continued, had been before medical men on several occasions, and they had used their influence to the greatest extent in order that no company—no body of men—should be allowed to dispense, or undertake the duties of a pharmaceutical chemist, unless they were properly qualified chemists. He thought that in most things they would find the medical profession ready to uphold the pharmaceutical profession. Mr. Spanton proceeded to give some interesting reminiscences of his training under the "old school." He made tinctures and plasters during apprenticeship, which plasters, he ventured to say, were a good deal better than many of the modern ones. Chemists had improved all that, and were really spoiling them (the doctors). The medical profession were great debtors to modern pharmacy.

In felicitous terms Mr. Rymer Young proposed "The health of the President," which was drunk with musical honours; and Mr. Averill briefly thanked the company for the honour they had paid him.

Mr. Glyn-Jones proposed "The North Staffordshire Chemists' Association," dwelling at length on the value of such associations. The marked improvement in the views held in the country with regard to the Pharmaceutical Society was due as much, if not more, to the growth of local associations and the linking-up of the Pharmaceutical Society and these local associations than anything else, he said. The present President (Mr. Robinson) would be known as the man who visited almost all the Associations

in the country and gave men opportunities of becoming closer and closer connected with the Society. These local associations made better men and better pharmacists of them, and stimulated the weak-kneed to emulate the ideals of some of their more fortunate brethren. Then these local societies could influence local M.P.s, whereas the individual carried little or no weight at all. In conclusion, he suggested as a subject for discussion at one of the monthly meetings of the Association: "Are chemists getting more out of life to-day than their forefathers did?" He believed a most interesting and profitable discussion would arise from such a subject.—At this stage Mr. Averill vacated the chair to catch his train to Stafford, and Mr. Edmund Jones presided over the gathering. Mr. T. C. Cornwell replied to the toast.

"The Visitors" was proposed by Mr. E. M. Mellor, formerly of San Remo, who, referring to pharmacy legislation, said it seemed to him that the poisons regulations were going to be relaxed very much, and he did not think they were on the right tack. Carbolic acid was put on the Poisons Schedule and yet is allowed to be sold by persons other than pharmacists, or chemists and druggists. That is a mistake, and is only getting in the thin end of the wedge. These relaxations of the poisons regulations are not for the good of the country; the country itself does not need them. He was glad to see the gallant fight Ireland had made, and wanted to know why Bloomsbury Square has not done better. He put it straight to Mr. Young: What is the reason for the Pharmaceutical Council not opposing the Government Bill proposals as to poisons for all they are worth? The title, too, is a personal title, and should be reserved exclusively for the person. Were they sure that over the present Government measure they had got the Government firm; is there a fair and square compact?

Mr. Glyn-Jones replied at some length to Mr. Mellor, and gave reasons for the Society's action, which he preferred not to be published. He assured Mr. Mellor that the best possible was being done.—Mr. Rymer Young also assured Mr. Mellor that the Pharmaceutical Council are fully alive to the difficulty of the situation.

Mr. Cross also replied.

During the evening Mr. Oxen gave some capital recitations, and the musical part of the programme was contributed to by Mr. Edmund Jones, Mr. T. C. Cornwell, Dr. Turner, Mr. F. A. Bloor, and Messrs. Morris, and altogether a most enjoyable time was spent.

The Bill after Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Hôtel Métropole, Bournemouth, on Wednesday evening, October 17. About fifty were present. Mr. J. H. Williams (President) was in the chair. He was supported by Mr. Richard Winfrey, M.P., the Deputy-Mayor of Bournemouth, Dr. Hyla Greves, Messrs. S. Hardwick, J. A. Toone, Bilson, E. Worth, Ashton, and others. Mr. Toone proposed the toast "The Houses of Parliament," and in reply Mr. Winfrey alluded with pleasure to his return visit to Bournemouth, and said his last act as a pharmacist had been in Bournemouth, when he had taken charge, twenty years ago, of the shop of Mr. Bilson on the occasion of his marriage. Having entered Parliament, he had again come into particular relationship with the pharmacists of the country. He then described his conduct of the Pharmacy Bill, referring to Mr. Claude Hay stopping the second reading. Since then he has tried several times to reintroduce the Bill, but has not succeeded, and he feared there is not much chance of private Bill legislation in the House of Commons unless a member is successful in the ballot at the beginning of the Session. He suggested that they should ask the member for Bournemouth and other members to ballot at the beginning of the next Session of Parliament, and then they might have a better chance of going on with the Bill. He next referred to the Government Bill. He did not think it at all necessary to license iron-mongers and other persons to sell poisons in sealed packets. They might depend upon it that he and others would have something to say when the time comes in favour of retaining the sale of those poisons in the hands of the chemists. As to the company clause, he recalled an interview with Lord Crewe and Lord Ebury's action, adding that in the House

of Commons they would, he thought, be able to throw more light on the subject. A great many members of the House of Commons seem intensely ignorant on that subject of pharmacy legislation. They have an idea that so long as a company has a qualified man as manager, that is all that is necessary in the interests of the public. But he had pointed out to many of them that doctors and lawyers would not assent to such a proposition in their professions. He did not think the Bill is likely to come up for discussion in the autumn Session, because the slate is already very full with Government Bills.

Mr. Francis Rose, the Honorary Secretary of the Association, gave the toast "The Medical Profession," which Dr. Hyla Greves acknowledged. He hoped the Pharmacy Bill would remedy a great evil. The remaining toasts were "The County Borough of Bournemouth," proposed by Mr. G. E. Bridge and acknowledged by the Deputy-Mayor; "Kindred Associations and Guests," submitted by Mr. E. Worth and replied to by Mr. W. Haydon; and "The Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association," proposed by Mr. Ashton and acknowledged by the President and Mr. Rose. During the evening songs and other selections were given by Messrs. G. E. Bridge, Curtis, Keene, Burgoyne, and H. Hardick.

Formosan Camphor.

MR. T. IWAY, Director of the Bureau of Productive Industries, Imperial Japanese Government of Formosa, and Mr. S. Sudzuki, secretarial *attaché* of the Treasury Department of Japan, who have been visiting New York in the interests of the camphor monopoly, as already mentioned in the *C. & D.*, have given a few points to one of our American correspondents. Ostensibly their mission was to investigate the many complaints that had been received from the British and American buyers of camphor in regard to the shortage of supplies and high prices. The writer has ascertained, however (since the Japanese officials departed for England), that their real mission in New York was to promote the sale of Formosa tea, and that the camphor investigation was a side issue, if not a pretext, to cover up the real nature of their errand, which they did not want to become known. Mr. Iway claims that under the terms of the contract between the Japanese Government and the London house who have undertaken the sale on their behalf the crude gum should be sold in the New York market at the equivalent of about 2s. per lb., so that 3s. would be a fair price for the refined. As the present market value in New York is the equivalent of 4s. 2d., Mr. Iway charges the refiners with making an exorbitant profit. He states he is certain that the holders of the concession are selling the crude at the prices stipulated in the contract. Regarding the shortage of supplies, Mr. Iway states that hereafter the United States would surely get one-third of the total output, which he hoped to increase by an extension of the camphor-growing area in Formosa and by an increase in the emoluments paid to the native gatherers of camphor. "The officials," he said, "still have much trouble with the Formosan head-hunters. The Japanese Government, however, intend to do everything possible to avert the danger of competition from synthetic camphor." Mr. Iway expects to make recommendations to his Government that will result in lower prices to consumers. On the other hand, the American refiners state that Mr. Iway is not accurate in his claims. They say they would like to see lower prices for camphor, but the present price of crude does not permit them to shade the market quotation for the refined. Besides, they claim that prices are purely an academic consideration when crude is almost unobtainable. Mr. Iway disclaims any intention on the part of the Japanese monopoly to refine its camphor at home! A large celluloid company which uses the bulk of the camphor that comes to the New York market has for some time past tried to get the Government officials at Washington to take up the camphor question with the Tokio Government, but so far they have been unsuccessful. Meanwhile the imports of the synthetic product are increasing from day to day.

Produce Notes.

Straits Gambier and Pepper.

The cultivation of gambier and pepper in Serangor is almost entirely confined to the Chinese-owned estates at Sepang in the Kuala Langat district. The export thence in 1905 was 8,860 piculs of gambier and 2,890 piculs of pepper. The district officer reports a desire on the part of the owners of these estates to substitute rubber for their present crops, but in that case it may be necessary to revise the rent, as their present terms of tenure, which are very low, were specially offered to encourage the form of cultivation on which they are at present engaged. The only other gambier and pepper grown in the State is on Towkay Lok Yew's large concessions at Ulu Bernam, where some hundreds of acres are so utilised.

European Honey.

German statistics give the total production of honey in Europe as amounting to 80,000 tons, of an approximate value of over two millions sterling. Germany leads in the production of honey among European countries with 1,910,000 bee-hives, furnishing 20,000 tons of honey. Spain is next with 1,690,000 hives and 19,000 tons of honey. Austria-Hungary is third with 1,550,000 hives and 18,000 tons of honey. The other European States are far behind. France produces 10,000 tons, Holland 2,500, Belgium 2,000, Greece 1,400, Russia and Denmark 900 tons each. In these statistics the effect of climatic conditions is noteworthy, especially when comparing Russia and Greece. The latter has only 30,000 beehives, yielding 1,400 tons of honey, while the former with 110,000 hives produces only 900 tons.

Recent Wills.

BROOKES.—The late Mr. Joshua George Brookes, for many years a partner in the firm of Messrs. Brookes & Faith, afterwards Brookes & Green, drug, spice, ivory, and general East India brokers, Mincing Lane, London, E.C., left estate of the gross value of 17,306*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 17,276*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* By his will dated May 11, 1898, he left 1,000*l.* and his broker's silver medal to Mr. William Walter Green, Colonial broker, an executor of the will; 200*l.* to Mr. C. M. M. Rawlins, solicitor, also an executor; 9,000*l.* to his half-sister, Mrs. Eliza Jane Younger, and 500*l.* to each of her five children; 1,000*l.* to his nephew, Joshua John Brookes Stephenson; 350*l.* to Augustus Felix Mayhew; 100*l.* to Charles Tapscott; and 50*l.* to his medical attendant, Dr. Daly. The residue of his property he left equally between the London Hospital and Guy's Hospital, each of which will receive about 1,500*l.*

DAY.—The will, dated July 21, 1906, has been proved of Mr. Alfred Silvester Day, of Messrs. Day & Sons, Crewe, animal-medicine manufacturers. Mr. Day has left estate valued at 73,588*l.* gross, including 59,904*l.* net personality. The testator desired that his business should be formed into a limited company with a capital of 26,000*l.* and debentures for 10,000*l.* He bequeathed 2,500*l.* in shares of the company to be held in trust to distribute the income among persons employed by the company. He left also 500*l.* for distribution among the travellers for his firm, and 250*l.* for other persons employed by the firm. He bequeathed to his wife, Mrs. Florence Ellen Day, 500*l.*, his household effects, 10,000*l.* in shares in his company, and 5,000*l.* in debentures; to his sisters, Jane Elizabeth Silvester Thomas and Florence Charlotte Silvester Guest, each 5,000*l.* in shares and 2,500*l.* in debentures; to his brother-in-law, Mr. William Thomas, 2,000*l.* in shares; and to the executors of his will, Mr. T. H. Ash, of Birmingham, Dr. Frank Matthews, of Nantwich, Mr. T. M. Foulks, of Liverpool, engineer, and Mr. S. S. Guest, of Birmingham, solicitor, 100 shares each. He bequeathed in trust for his sister-in-law, Ellen, widow of his brother, William Henry Silvester Day, and her children, 1,000*l.*; to his wife's niece, Florence Irene Ash, 300*l.*; to his nieces and nephews, Dorothea Millicent Guest and Eleanor Mary Guest and Cyril Stuart Guest, 200*l.* each; to Edith Silvester Briant, 500*l.*; and to his brother, Edwin Albert Silvester Day (but upon the express condition that he does not engage in the business of an animal-medicine manufacturer), 500*l.* Mr. Day also left 1,000*l.* to augment the living of Wilston, 250*l.* to the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, 250*l.* to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 250*l.* to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 250*l.* to the British and Foreign Bible Society. He left the residue of his property in trust for his wife for life, and subject to her life interest in trust for the children of his late brothers, W. H. S. Day and J. S. S. Day, his late sister Fanny S. Briant, and his sister F. C. S. Guest.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., October 18.

THE improved business tone is well maintained in drugs and chemicals, although price-alterations are of no great moment. Among crude drugs jalap has advanced, owing to a "corner" in America. Ipecac. has been in fair demand at a slight advance on last week's sale prices. Podophyllum, euonymus, and hydrastis are all more or less higher. Senega is a shade cheaper on the spot, owing to arrivals of new crop. Tonka beans have been in request, and gamboge sells steadily. Menthol is about steady. The alterations in chemicals include a substantial advance in copper sulphate in sympathy with the metal. Ammonia sulphate is also dearer. Camphor is very firm for refined, while the crude has advanced 10s. Ferri quin. cit. has been reduced, and quinine has relapsed into its former stagnant condition, the rather heavy bark shipments for the half-month having dispelled any notion of improvement for the moment. American bromides are again offered on this market. Glycerin is unaltered, the effect of the soap combine having been to eliminate some of the severe price-cutting, and there is now more disposition to adhere to the fixed-scale prices of the Convention. Cream of tartar is firmer, and tartaric acid is very firm. The movements in fixed oils include higher prices for castor, Ceylon coconut, and palm oils. Rape and turpentine oils are easier. Essential oils are practically unaltered. Peppermint is quiet, star-aniseed is steady, and cassia still very scarce. Lemon is firm. The following are the principal changes of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Ammonia sulphate	Camphor	Cassia lignea	Ferri et
Copper sulphate	Castor oil	Pimento	quinine cit.
Cumin-seed	Coconut oil	Rape oil	
Euonymus	Cream of tartar	Senega	
Jalap	Hydrastis		
Palm oil	Linseed (fine)		
	Podophyllum root		

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, October 18:—Hydrastis (golden seal) is now 143m. per kilo. Jalap has risen to 100m. per 100 kilos. Ipecacuanha, lycopodium, camphor, and ergot are all firm.

NEW YORK, October 18:—Business in drugs is good. Opium is firm at \$3.10 per lb. for druggists' in single cases. Jalap has been cornered, the quotation for good-testing root being 25c. per lb. Cascara sagrada is firm at 11c. per lb. Peppermint oil in tins has declined 10c. to \$2.65 per lb., at which figure the market is easy. Menthol is easy at \$2.60. Ipecacuanha continues strong at \$1.95, and hydrastis (golden seal) has advanced to \$1.60 per lb.

Arrivals.

Among the arrivals of drugs and chemicals at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from October 11 to 17, inclusive, are the following: Acetic acid, (@ Terneuzen) 69, (@ Fredrikstad) 60 cbys.; albumen, (@ Treport) 10 cks., (@ Havre) 18, (@ Genoa) 13 cs.; almond oil (@ Marseilles) 20 cs.; aloes, (@ Algoa Bay) 20 cs., (@ Mossel Bay) 15 cs.; amyl acetate

(@ Hamburg), 10 cbys.; aniseed oil (@ Hong-Kong), 4; anti-mony regulus, 20 cks.; argol (@ Oporto), 24; arrowroot (@ St. Vincent), 630; arsenic, (@ Melbourne) 50, (@ Oporto) 76; bird-lime (@ Kobe), 50; bismuth (@ Sydney), 7 bxs.; bleaching-powder (@ Cologne), 1,315 cs. 45 bgs.; camphor (@ Foochow), 85 cs.; cardamoms (@ Colombo), 48; castor oil, (@ Calcutta) 600 cs., (@ Italy) 35 pkgs.; chamomiles (@ Ghent), 20; cinnamon-leaf oil (@ Colombo), 17 cs.; coca-leaves (@ Ceylon), 9 cs.; cocaine, crude (@ Callao), 4; cochineal, (@ Las Palmas) 25, (@ Tenerife) 13; cod-liver oil, (@ Christiania) 60 brls., (@ Aalsund) 646, (@ Bergen) 153; coriander (@ Casablanca), 200; cream of tartar, (@ Marseilles) 72, (@ Bordeaux) 76; drugs (@ Vigo), 29 bgs.; essential oils (@ Messina), 13 cs.; ether butyric (@ Rotterdam), 11 dms.; galls (@ Shanghai), 117 cs.; gum arabic, (@ Mogador) 29, (@ Alexandria) 102; gum, Senegal (@ Bordeaux), 110; gum, unenumerated (@ Safi), 148 pkgs.; honey, (@ Coquimbo) 65, (@ Eten) 129; ipecacuanha (@ Monte Video), 39 pkgs.; juniper berries (@ Leghorn), 47; kola (@ Jamaica), 26; lime citrate (@ Dominica), 9; lime-juice, (@ Trinidad) 11, (@ Dominica) 313 pkgs.; lime oil, 33; monazite sand (@ Newport News), 26; menthol (@ Marseilles), 35 and 5 in tr.; nuxvomica (@ Madras), 179; opium, (@ Constantinople) 58, (@ Calcutta) 27, (@ Marseilles) 85; orchella weed (@ Valparaiso), 35; phosphorus (@ Montreal), 200 cs.; potash cyanide (@ Hamburg), 80; quinine (@ Rotterdam), 30 cs.; rhubarb, (@ Shanghai) 19, (@ Hamburg) 4; saccharine (@ Rotterdam), 10 cs.; saffron (@ Valencia), 3; sarsaparilla (@ Havre), 25; soy (@ Hong-Kong), 50 cks.; squill (@ Catania), 19; sticklac (@ Havre), 25; sugar of lead (@ Rotterdam), 14; tartar, (@ Barcelona) 112, (@ Bordeaux) 80; tartaric acid (@ Bari), 24 brls.; vanilla, (@ Colombo) 3 cs., (@ Marseilles) 9 cs.; wax, bees' (@ Valparaiso) 12, (@ Eten) 16, (@ Hamburg) 9, (@ Mogador) 69, (@ Marseilles) 29; wax, carnauba (@ Hamburg), 5; wax, Japan (@ Kobe), 105; wine-lees (@ Barcelona), 208.

Heavy Chemicals.

There is not much that is new to be reported as regards the condition of the heavy-chemical market. A fair bulk of business is being done among the consuming trades for prompt delivery, and a fair number of contracts, which have been hanging back on forward account, have been completed also. Stocks are kept somewhat on the low side, and values all round rule firm.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—A general steadiness rules in this branch for both main and miscellaneous products, but special mention may be made of bleaching-powder, caustic soda, and ammonia alkali. Saltcake, owing to heavier inquiry, is somewhat firmer, especially on forward account. Chlorates and prussiates, too, are in increased request. Benzols of both grades are well inquired for, and are steady in tone at somewhat increased values: 90-per-cent. 10³d. and 50-per-cent. 1s. per gal.

BARIUM-PRODUCTS.—There is no change of importance to record here, and the good all-round demand continues, and prices are well maintained. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barium in paste form, 6l. 10s. to 7l. per ton in 7-cwt. to 8-cwt. casks. Chloride of barium tends towards advancement, and varies from 6l. 15s. to 7l. 10s. per ton in casks according to quantity; bags 5s. per ton less. Mineral sulphate of barytes shows little fluctuation, but supplies are somewhat irregular owing to delays in Continental river-navigation. Prices vary from 40s. to 100s. per ton, in accordance with quality, quantity, and package. Pure blanc fixe, dried and in powder form, 8l. 15s. to 9l. 15s. per ton in 6-cwt. to 7-cwt. casks. Precipitated carbonate of barytes is scarce and in demand at 6l. to 7l. per ton in bags. Mineral carbonate of barytes (witherite) has been shipped largely on contracts, and is very scarce. Sulphide of barium, crude calcined, 70 to 75 per cent., 4l. 10s. to 5l. Hydrate of barium crystals, 13l. to 14l. per ton. Fused concentrated, solid quality, 56 to 60 per cent. BaO, 13l. 10s. to 15l. per ton in 5-cwt. to 6-cwt. drums; in crushed condition and special drums 30s. per ton extra. Nitrate of barium very firm and dearer: crystals 19l. to 20l., and powdered 19l. 5s. to 20l. 5s. per ton, in 6-cwt. to 7-cwt. casks.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Good shipments have been made, and the tone continues very steady, with somewhat higher prices. Makers are still averse from booking far ahead. Present nominal figures: Beckton 12l. 2s. 6d. to 12l. 5s., Beckton terms 12l., London 12l., Leith 12l. 3s. 9d. to 12l. 5s., and Hull 12l. to 12l. 2s. 6d.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, October 16.

The drug-market is firm, and shows a fair amount of business.

AGAR-AGAR is firm. Prime is quoted 310m., and current 297m.

ALOES (CAPE) is firm at 67m.

ANISEED.—Russian is advancing; old crop is quoted 47m., and new crop 56m.

CAMPOR.—Refined is very firm at 900m. per 100 kilos.
 CASCARA-SAGRADA is tending firmer at 97m. per 100 kilos.
 CITRIC ACID is firm at 345m. to 350m. per 100 kilos., and for 1907 delivery 325m. is asked.
 FENUGREEK is steady. Indian is quoted 20½m. per 100 kilos.
 IPECACUANHA is firm. Rio is quoted 17½m. and Cartagena 12½m. per kilo.
 JALAP is firmer, and 90m. to 95m. is asked.
 JAPAN WAX quiet at 110m. per 100 kilos.
 LYCOPDIUM is dearer. 470m. is now asked; Russia asks higher prices.
 MENTHOL is quiet at 19½m. per kilo.
 SENECA is quiet at 475m. per 100 kilos, and forward 460m. to 450m.
 SPERMACETI is quoted 277½m. per 100 kilos.
 OILS (FIXED).—Castor is scarce at 63m. per 100 kilos. for first-pressing in barrels, and November-December 61½m. Cod-liver oil is firmer at 80m. per barrel for non-congealing oil. Chinese wood is also firmer at 63m. Palmkernel is very scarce.
 OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Staraniseed is firmer at 12½m. per kilo. H.G.H. peppermint is steady at 14½m. per lb., and Japanese at 13½m. per kilo. Cassia is very scarce.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, October 17.

ARSENIC is scarce; 33½. 10s. to 34½. per ton is now quoted both on the spot and to arrive.
 BEESWAX.—Sales include 18 bags of Chilian and Peruvian at 6½. 17s. 6d. to 8½. per cwt., and five blocks Sierra Leone at 6½. 16s. 3d.
 CASTOR OIL.—Good seconds Calcutta has been in fair demand at recent quotations; for shipment prices are unchanged. Owing to scarcity French of first-pressing has sold up to 3½d.; small lots now available are held for 4d.; for shipment 29½. 10s. to 30½. is now quoted, f.o.b. Marseilles.
 CHAMOMILES.—Still in small supply; for net higher prices are again asked.
 COCONUT OIL is firmly held, with sales at 38½. net.
 COPPER SULPHATE has advanced, and is now quoted at 31½. per ton.
 COLZA OIL.—Owing to the advance in seed it is again dearer, 34½. 10s. per ton ex quay, prompt delivery, being now quoted.
 HONEY (CHILIAN).—Large sales of low qualities have been made on private terms, and sales of fine liquid Californian are reported at 38s. per cwt. An arrival of new crop will be offered by auction.
 TURPENTINE remains steady at 39½. to 40½. per ton.

ACID, OXALIC.—The cheap prices of the Continental makers for next year's delivery have now been withdrawn, but English is obtainable at 3d. for 1907. On the spot there is still great scarcity at 3½d. to 4d. net.

ACID, TARTARIC, is very firm and tending higher. For next year foreign is offered at 10½d., which price is also quoted on the spot. English is 11½d.

A German report states that as the Union of German manufacturers has been formed with the object of increasing values, the recent rise in price of 10m. per 100 kilos. was not unexpected, and a further rise is practically certain.

ALMONDS.—The Sicilian market during September advanced considerably, but a weaker tendency has set in owing to lower offers from Bari. Sweet P. and G. are quoted 89s. 6d., bitter 94s., current Avola 91s. 6d., and choice 104s. per cwt. of 50½ kilos. f.o.b.

ARGOL.—Cape is quoted at 50s. to 52s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

BELLADONNA-ROOT continues extremely scarce; 50s. is about the price for a parcel just arriving.

BENZOIN.—A fair business has been done since the auctions at from 5½. to 8½. 5s., according to quality, principally for export. Siam is still scarce, but Palembang is arriving freely and prices are easier.

BLEACHING-POWDER.—The prices for delivery over next year have been fixed, but show no change from those lately ruling. On the spot English is quoted 5½. 5s. per ton.

BROMIDES.—The Americans are offering again, and some quantity of potassium just landing is quoted at 10d. per lb. net, while cables quote 10d., c.i.f.

BUCHU.—From second-hands small sales of good green round have been made at 1s. 2d., and yellow and stalky at 9d.

CAMPOR.—Very firm and in fair demand. Some quantity of Japanese refined in 2½-lb. slabs has been sold at 3s. 11d. spot, but 4s. is now asked, and 4s. 1d.

for 1-oz. tablets. English in bells from the refiners is quoted 4s. 3d., and flowers 4s. 2d. Chinese crude, which changed hands last week at 350s. for spot and near at hand, has since been sold at 360s. spot, and for shipment 360s., c.i.f., is also quoted. At the close 100 cases Japanese refined sold at 3s. 11d., c.i.f., to arrive, and in crude Amoy 352s. 6d., c.i.f., has been paid.

CANARY-SEED is steady at 37s. 6d. per quarter for Turkish, which is rather scarce on the spot.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Several parcels have changed hands on the spot at 47s. 6d. per cwt., and this price has been paid "c.i.f." for 10 tons.

CHAMOMILES.—Prohibitive prices come from Belgium, said to be equal to 130s.; on the spot fair flowers are obtainable at 120s.

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java to Europe during the first half of October amount to 600,000 Amst. lb., against 771,000 Amst. lb. for the same period of 1905. An advice from Bolivia to a Paris house in regard to flat Calisaya cinchona states that these barks are becoming exhausted in the neighbouring forests, and that new tracks, which will take several months, have to be made. As the peelers refuse to penetrate further into the forests without these new pathways, a large falling-off in exports may be shortly expected.

COPPER SULPHATE.—A further 2½. advance has been made this week, the price of 98 to 99 per cent. pure standing at 31½. per ton, and in Liverpool 31½. is quoted from second hands.

CREAM OF TARTAR is firmer, some of the lower grades being almost unobtainable at the moment; 98-per-cent. is quoted 77s. 6d. to 78s., and 95-per-cent. 75s. per cwt.

CUMIN-SEED is again dearer, 55s. per cwt. having been paid for good Morocco and 47s. 6d. to 50s. for inferior.

ERGOT.—Small sales of Spanish have been made at 1s. 6d. per lb. spot. The s.s. *Amazon* from Vigo has brought 29 bags of drugs.

EUONYMUS BARK has advanced a further 3d. per lb. to 2s. net.

FERRI ET QUIN. CIT.—The makers have reduced their prices by ¼d. per oz. to 4½d. in bulk or 25-oz. tins and 5½d. in 1-oz. vials. 100-oz. lots in bulk are quoted at 4d. and 1-oz. vials 5d. per oz.

GALLS.—Chinese are quoted on the spot at 59s. to 60s.

GAMBOGE.—Further sales of good Siam pipe ex auction have been made at 17½. 10s. Five cases have arrived.

GOLDEN SEAL (HYDRASTIS) is now quoted at a further advance of 2d.—viz., 6s. 6d. net on the spot.

GLYCERIN.—The recent firmer tone is maintained, although it is unlikely any substantial advance will take place; sellers, however, are not "cutting" as heavily, and there is more disposition to adhere to the fixed prices of the convention, which are on the basis of about 50s. 6d. for 5-ton lots in cases for double distilled s.g. 1.260.

GUM ARABIC.—Soudan sorts are steady at from 26s. to 27s. 6d. for middling to fair half-hard sorts, at which a small business has been done. Good pale siftings have also been sold at 42s. 6d.

IPECACUANHA.—The s.s. *Amazon* from Monte Video has brought 39 packages of Rio, and a consignment of 25 bales Johore is close at hand. Fair Rio (Matto Grosso) is obtainable at 8s. 3d., and a small sale of good fleshy native-picked Rio has been made at 8s. 6d. Cartagena is offered at 7s. 3d., and Johore from second-hands at 8s. 6d.

JALAP.—It is reported that the Hamburg market has been almost cleared of jalap on account of the United States, up to the equivalent of 4½d. having been paid. On the spot several parcels have changed hands, and some holders now ask 6d. and even more. The advance in the U.S.A. appears to be due to the light available stocks and to the constant rejection by the Customs authorities of low-testing parcels. Our New York cable reports a "corner."

LINSEED is dearer for fine qualities, the Dutch crop not having turned out satisfactorily. The value of bold clean seed, Levant or Morocco, is 48s. to 50s. per quarter.

MENTHOL is about steady. The spot price of Kobayashi is now 8s. 9d., but to-day 8s. 8d. has been accepted for a small

lot. Business has been done in Suzuki for October-December shipment at 8s. 6d., c.i.f.

MUSK.—Stocks of Tonquin pod are now extremely small. Sales of fine blue skin Pile I. have been made at 75s. per oz. and a small lot Pile III. at 57s. 6d. Russian Cabardine is held for 19s. 6d., and Assam grain for 47s. 6d. per oz.

NUX VOMICA.—Sales of fair Cochin have been made at 9s. per cwt.

OIL, CAMPHOR.—White essential oil is firm at 95s. spot.

OIL, CASTOR.—Hull make of first pressing has advanced 10s. per ton, November-December delivery offering in barrels at 31l. 5s., medicinal at 33l. 15s., and second pressing at 30l. 5s. Firsts and seconds for January-March 1907 are 30l. and 29l., while April to June is 28l. 15s. and 27l. 15s. for firsts and seconds respectively.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The higher range of prices now quoted for Norwegian oil appear to have checked the demand at the moment; but holders still remain firm, finest non-freezing oil offering at 80s. per barrel, c.i.f. terms. New Newfoundland non-congealing oil is quoted 65s. per barrel, c.i.f. London.

OIL, OLIVE.—An advice from Messina states that many complaints arise regarding the crop. Owing to want of rain, the crop in Sicily will be very poor. In Calabria also the olives are scarce and fall off prematurely where touched by the "oil-fly." The news has caused an advance on the exchange at Naples of 2l. to 3l. per tun. Lack of demand, however, impedes the "bull" movement. There is a good stock of oil at Gioja, and the absence of orders from Russia is felt.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—*Star aniseed* continues firm at 5s. 5d. per lb. spot, at which sales have been made; and for shipment business has been done at 5s. 3d., c.i.f. *Cassia* oil continues very scarce and wanted, the values being 70 per cent. to 75 per cent., 4s. 4d.; 75 per cent. to 80 per cent., 4s. 6d.; and 80 per cent. to 85 per cent., 4s. 9d. per lb. Small sales of Ceylon *Cinnamon bark* oil have been made at 1s. 2d. per oz. Paraguayan *Petitgrain* oil is very dear, as the stocks are almost exhausted and nothing is offered for shipment; 20s. 6d. is about the price. Most descriptions of *Geranium* oils remain low in price, the exception being Spanish, which is higher at 36s. per lb.; African is 11s. 3d. to 12s.; Reunion, 10s. to 10s. 3d.; French Rose (leaf), 27s. Fine East Indian *Palmarosa* has lately advanced to 6s. to 6s. 3d., and East Indian *Gingergrass* is wanting. An advice from Messina with regard to *Lemon* oil states that an active market is expected in the new crop this season. A new syndicate has recently been formed at Palermo, and this, together with the two existing syndicates, will help to keep up the price of lemon-juice and essences. From Messina a good brand is offered at 3s. 7d. f.o.b. *Peppermint* oil is quiet, Wayne County in tins offering on the spot at from 10s. 9d. to 11s. 6d. per lb. according to brand, and for H.G.H. 14s. 9d. London terms is quoted. Japanese oil is firm at 6s. 1d. spot for Kobayashi, and for arrival 6s. 3d., c.i.f., is quoted—an advance of 1½d.; in outside brands 5s. 10½d. to 6s. spot has been paid. French *Lavender* of the new crop is extremely scarce, the prices ranging from 12s. to 14s. per lb., little being obtainable at the lower figure. *Spike*, too, is very firm at 3s. 10d. to 4s.

OILS, FIXED.—*Linseed* oil closes at 20s. 4½d. per cwt. in barrels and 20s. 3d. in pipes on the spot. *Rape* oil has receded 1s. on the week, ordinary brown in barrels offering at 31s. and refined at 32s. 9d. for English in casks. Ceylon *Coconut* is firmer on the spot at 36s., Cochin being unaltered at 39s. *Cottonseed* is firm at 22s. for crude and at from 23s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. as to make and package. *Palm* oil has advanced 6d. to 30s. 6d. per cwt. for Lagos. *Turpentine* closes at 48s. 9d. for American on the spot, and *Petroleum* is dull at the prices quoted in last week's issue.

OLIBANUM.—Small sales of ordinary drop have been made at from 27s. 6d. to 30s., garblings at 15s., and fair siftings at 14s. per cwt.

OPIMUM.—The London market continues firm at 8s. 6d. for druggists' and at 11s. to 11s. 9d. for soft-shipping. A fair quantity of Persian has been sold at 12s.

SMYRNA, October 5.—The sales this week amount to 23 cases as follows: Five cases selected Karahissar and two cases rich Yerli for England, three cases selected extra Karahissar and nine cases Yerli rich opium for U.S.A., and three cases extra Karahissar for the Continent. The market is firmly maintained,

and rain is very much needed for the sowings. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 2,714 cases, against 1,089 cases at the same period of last year.

SMYRNA, October 6.—In spite of the fact that exporters have paid higher prices they have only succeeded in obtaining 24 cases altogether, including five cases current Karahissar t.q. at the equivalent of 8s. 5d., four cases Karahissar t.q. at 8s. 9d., and 15 cases choice Karahissar t.q. at from 8s. 10d. to 8s. 11d. per lb., c.i.f., European ports. The market closes very firm with buyers, but sellers ask high prices. The arrivals in Smyrna amount to 2,714 cases, against 1,089 cases at the same time last year.

PISTACHIO-NUTS.—The crop in Sicily is a failure. Bronte has produced nothing and Caltanissetta is scarce. Old crop is quoted 2s. 10d. and 3s. respectively, while new crop Caltanissetta is 3s. 2d. per lb., f.o.b., in cases.

PODOPHYLLUM ROOT has been in active demand in the United States, so much so that spot holders have now put their price to 40s.

QUININE.—Practically no business has been done in the speculation market this week, the value of German sulphate being nominally 7½d. per oz., but actual buyers could probably buy at a fraction less.

RHUBARB continues firm, the sales after the auction including good small Shensi trimming root of even fracture at 2s. 6d., small flat Canton at 1s. 4d., and good rough round High-dried at 1s. 1d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—The present prospects in Spain point to a fairly large crop of good quality, and if such proves to be the case, prices will be easier. Much, however, depends on the weather at the time of collection.

SARSAPARILLA.—All the grey Jamaica appears to have been cleared off the market, both from first and second hands. The *Redstart*, from Havre, has brought 25 bales which may or may not prove to be grey Jamaica. Two parcels representing 13 bales native Jamaica have arrived. The greater proportion is water-damaged and false packed, which in buyers' interest necessitates the bales being exposed and cut open for closer inspection. On this occasion the false packing consists of chumpy and mouldy damp roots, and if such a practice continues, buyers will require to examine the article more carefully, as several recent purchases of native have proved to be false packed, of which there is not the slightest indication externally.

SENEGA.—Quiet. With some arrivals of the new crop the spot price may be shaded 1d. at 2s. 1d. per lb. net.

SHELLAC.—On Friday last the spot price of standard TN Orange stood at 210s. nominally, but before the week closed 213s. was paid, which figure has since been maintained for fair, up to 215s. having been paid for good. Good and fine Orange marks, which are scarce, continue to be firmly held at from 235s. to 245s., the latter price having been paid. A.C. Garnet is steady at 210s. to 212s. 6d., and G.A.L. in circle at 197s. 6d. Futures have been quiet, with limited sales of December at 213s. to 215s., a recovery of about 5s. on the lowest prices paid last week.

SODA, CAUSTIC.—The prices for next year's delivery show no alteration from those now ruling; on the spot 70 per cent. white is quoted 10l. 10s. and 60 per cent. 9l. 10s. per ton, the Liverpool prices being: 76 per cent., 10l. 10s.; 70 per cent., 9l. 15s.; and 60 per cent., 8l. 15s.

SPICES.—At auction 94 barrels Jamaica *Ginger* were offered, of which 11 sold at 58s. to 59s. 6d. for good common; washed was bought in at from 65s. to 70s. Cochin and Calicut sold at steady rates, including fair, small, and medium 31s. to 31s. 6d., and very wormy 26s. per cwt. Singapore *Pepper* was bought in at 5½d. for greyish, and 100 bags Alleppy sold without reserve at 5½d. per lb. for fair. Lampung was bought in at 5½d. Privately spot Singapore is quoted 5½d. for fair, and October-December shipment at 5½d., c.i.f. *White Pepper* at auction was ¾d. lower, 168 bags selling without reserve at 6½d. to 6¾d.; good Muntok was bought in at 7½d. Privately fair Singapore is quoted at 6½d., and for October-December shipment 6½d. and December-February 6½d., c.i.f., d/w has been paid. *Chillies* at auction were quiet, Zanzibar and Mombasa mixed being bought in at 25s. *Capiscums* sold steadily, fine East Coast African cherries realising 51s., medium picked red 46s., mixed red and yellowish, part perished, 20s. to 30s. *Cassia lignea* was cheaper. 40 cases selling without reserve at 40s. for fair selected and broken at 31s. *Cinnamon* sold at

from 5½d. to 8d. for 29 bales without reserve. Singapore *Nutmegs* were easier, but West Indian sold steadily. *Mace* was quiet, West Indian being steady, fair to good palish of which brought 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. Good Natal *Arrowroot* in cases was bought in at 3¼d., no St. Vincent being offered. Good picked Penang cloves in cases were bought in at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d., and mixed Zanzibar at 7¼d. Privately retail sales on the spot have been made at 7¼d., and for delivery prices have been firm, with slight variations either way, the tone closing rather firmer on Wednesday with few sellers. October-December delivery has changed hands at from 6½d. to 6¾d., and January-March 6½d. to 7d. and buyers. To-day January-March has been sold at 7¼d.

SQUILL.—Business has been done in fair white at from 2¾d. up to 5d. per lb., and a further quantity is still obtainable at 3d.

SULPHUR.—Judging from advices from Messina in regard to the "Consortio" it is evident matters are not yet working smoothly, many minor points having arisen which cause dissatisfaction to the industry. The exports to the United States have not been officially interdicted, but as the permit of the "C.O." is required by the Customs to allow shipment, the "C.O." has the power of preventing shipments at any moment. So far the permission may still be obtained, which evidently means the treaties with Mr. Frasch are not yet confirmed. "Outside" stocks being now exhausted, shippers are obliged to pay the prices of the "C.O.," who have again slightly raised quotations. The statistics show a large increase in the stocks owing to the falling-off of exports to the U.S.A.

TURMERIC.—Bengal is now quoted 20s. on the spot, and for steamer shipment 16s. 9d., c.i.f., has been paid. Cochin split bulbs are still quoted 8s. 6d., and Madras finger is firmer at 27s. to 30s. for fair to good bright finger.

A New Glucose Company.

A new company has been formed in the United States for the manufacture of glucose in competition with the Corn Products Refining Co., which is a combination of all the leading glucose-manufacturing concerns in the United States. The new concern will be known as the "Western Glucose Co.," and will have a capital of \$2,400,000. Its expected capacity is 10,000 bushels a day, and it is announced that eighteen acres of land has been purchased near Robey, Ind., as a site for the erection of the new plant.

German Potato Spirit.

A circular has been issued by the German spirit "ring" asking the distillers to agree to a limitation of the output during the 1906-07 campaign to 82 per cent. of the total allotments, this being a reduction of a further 10 per cent. as compared with the past financial year. This reduction has been recommended in spite of the fact that the potato-crops will show a decrease of 11 per cent. in production. On the other hand, the available stocks of spirit are considerable, being estimated at one million litres for the end of October, this alone necessitating great caution in regard to the output for the new season. The proposed reduction to 82 per cent. will be carried into effect if distillers representing 92 per cent. of the total allotments agree to the suggestion, exclusive of the South German distillers.

New York Drugs.

Dr. T. C. Darlington, Commissioner of Health for the City of New York, had the drug-trade "by the ears" recently when he declared that 72 per cent. of the drug-supplies in New York City are adulterated. The newspapers caught up the theme, and gave columns to it for several days. It was claimed by the Commissioner that ten thousand specimens had been secured from the wholesalers in the city and subjected to examination. The jobbers declared indignantly that the Commissioner's statement as to the extent of adulteration was inconceivable. In the meantime the Commissioner is continuing his examinations, and he declares that he will keep them up until the drug-market under his jurisdiction has been purified. No one in the drug-trade credits the sensational report that adulterations amount to anything like 72 per cent.

Zanzibar Cloves.

With the approaching return of clove-picking the busy season at Pemba has now begun, though it is only in the extreme south of the island that picking is as yet in full swing. Notwithstanding the size of the crop in the neighbourhoods of Fufuni and Kengaja, says the "Zanzibar Gazette," there is as yet no serious scarcity of labour there, large numbers of people being attracted thither from the

northern parts of the island and from Zanzibar, where crops are later. The district of Fufuni is one of the most well-to-do in the Sultan's dominions, one reason for this no doubt being that the clove-industry there is largely in the hands of the Wepemba, with whom the Arab, with his dependence upon hired labour and his more expensive habits, cannot compete.

Bismuth in Alaska.

According to the "Pharmaceutical Era," a heavy deposit of bismuth has been discovered about thirty miles from Nome, Alaska, in the Sawtooth Mountains. The discoverer describes it as covering some 200 acres, with a ledge 12 ft. in width, exposed for more than 70 ft. The claim is two miles from a navigable stream, but it is said that the mineral can easily be hauled by waggons for that distance and later transported by ocean-going steamers. Assays show that the ledge runs 25 per cent. of the mineral.

Lemongrass Oil.

The "Ceylon Times" of September 5 contains a criticism of the Ceylon Agricultural Society because that body advocated the extension of lemongrass-cultivation. The writer says: "Regular growers of lemongrass have now to thank those who were responsible for publishing the possibilities broadcast through the medium of the Ceylon Agricultural Society's magazine for taking away their bread and butter. The price of the oil has now fallen to 4d. per oz., and advices from London state that the bottom has not yet been reached. Last year one shipper sent 500 cases from the West Indies, Cochin produced 1,000 cases, and further supplies are expected from the Seychelles and Madras. Is it necessary or advisable that every product that shows a fair margin of profit should be held up before everyone indiscriminately? . . . Was there a word of warning as to the possibility of the market being overflooded? Some native growers are now uprooting all that they had planted, and have lost money in blindly following the advice of the Agricultural Society."

German Drug and Chemical Trade.

Autumn business in Germany has been brisk this year, and the general activity has also affected the trade in drugs and chemicals for technical and pharmaceutical purposes. Very high prices are quoted for coal, iron, metals, and also for crude chemicals, many of which are unobtainable at the factories for 1907 delivery. The labour-market is considered satisfactory, and the prophecies which have been so often heard—namely, that with the coming into force of the new commercial treaties, and in consequence of the more strongly marked economic separation of the nations, there would be a great falling-off in the international exchange of goods—have not been justified. In comparison with other years, German foreign trade has considerably increased during the first half of 1906. The imports of chemical, pharmaceutical products, colours, and colouring materials during August amounted to 934,007 double centners, compared with 854,862 d.c. in July; and the exports were 2,876,986 d.c., against 2,382,520 d.c. in July (1 double centner=2 cwt.).

Arsenical Ores.

In view of the scarcity and advance in the price of arsenic it is interesting to note, from the annual report of the Resident-General of the Federated Malay States for 1905, that an important question which arose during the year was the roasting of arsenical ores, on which the Warden of the Mines Department reported as follows: "The discovery of large deposits of tin ore closely associated with arsenical pyrites has given a great impetus to the calcining-industry. The furnaces used are not particularly suitable for burning off arsenic, as no precautions are taken to condense the fumes. The price obtainable for white arsenic holds out no inducement to the calciner to endeavour to collect it as a by-product. Some form of condenser must, however, be used, and experiments are being carried out to that end. The escape of arsenical fumes into the atmosphere has undoubtedly had an injurious effect on cultivation." The question is now being carefully considered.

Argentine Linseed.

The final statistics of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, which are based on reports from Government inspectors, state that the yield of linseed amounts to 591,912 tons, which figures are 50,000 tons less than the estimates issued by the Department last March. Linseed exports up to the present show a total of about 350,000 tons, or 150,000 tons less than at the same date in 1905; and total shipments for the current year will probably reach to between 450,000 and 500,000 tons. With regard to next harvest, prospects for linseed have improved considerably owing to the fine and steady rain which has fallen all over the zone for nearly a week. The long drought of almost six months' duration in the province of Cordoba, which had been giving rise to serious forebodings for the safety of the livestock and crops, has come to an end; reports from all districts are satisfactory and indicate contentment on the part of farmers.

Rubber in the East.

MR. A. OLIPHANT DEVITT, of Messrs. Lewis & Peat, the well-known Mincing Lane produce-brokers, who has recently returned from an extensive tour in Ceylon and the Malay States, gave an interesting lantern-lecture at



A *HEVEA* THIRTY YEARS OLD.

In the Heneratoga Gardens, Ceylon. This tree shows the semi-spiral marking down to the cambium. At the end of each spiral is a metal scoop for catching the latex.

Rubber seedlings from the Amazon were first taken to Ceylon in 1876. They came *via* Kew Gardens, packed in Wardian cases, but very few survived the journey. It was not until 1890 that planting took place to any extent, and

the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy on Tuesday evening, October 16, on his experiences in rubber-plantations. There was an excellent attendance of students and their friends, the latter including Dr. Constable, Mr. W. L. Howie (Barron, Harveys & Co.), Mr. E. M. Holmes, Mr. Frank A. Rogers, Mr. Roger Pears, and Mr. J. C. Mansell, as well as Mr. Radermacher, Mr. Tapscott, and others from Mincing Lane. Mr. C. Edward Sage, principal of the College, presided, and introduced Mr. Devitt, who, before showing a large number of excellent slides (several of which we reproduce), gave a concise history of the rubber-industry in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. In the course of this he said:

next four years nearly 10,000 acres were added, and in 1904 11,000 acres gave about 40 tons of Pará and Ceara rubber. This was then selling at 5s. per lb. Enormous strides in planting were made in 1905, and at the end of that year no less than 40,000 acres were returned as growing rubber. The output was about 70 tons, the bulk of which sold at 6s. up to 6s. 9½d. per lb., the highest price ever touched for raw rubber. These high prices and the glowing prospects of the industry resulted in extensive plantings, so that at the end of April of this year the estimated acreage under rubber was somewhere about 60,000 acres, and at the present moment thousands of acres more are being opened up. The Straits Settlements and Malay States were later in starting to plant, but the estimated area now under rubber and being planted is another 40,000 acres, probably more. To this must be added land in Southern India, Java, Sumatra, and Samoa, probably making the total acreage actually planted, ready to plant, and being planted in the Far East somewhere near 125,000 acres, and the output this year will probably be between 300 and 400 tons. There is an abundant supply of seeds and stumps, as the young Pará trees are called, the cost of which is—seeds, about Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per 1,000 (say, 6s. 8d. to 13s. 4d.), and stumps about double that amount. The new clearings are either planted with seed at stake—i.e., two seeds to each mark or stake—or with one stump from the nursery at each mark. These stumps vary in age from six months to two years when planted out, usually 15 ft. by 15 ft. apart, or 200 trees to the acre. The average yield of dry rubber per tree at maturity (say, five to eight years) is estimated at 1 lb. per tree. This, at 150 trees per acre, gives the estimate for the 1910 crop at 4,000 tons each from Ceylon and Malaya. This, and more, can easily be taken by the market, and the increasing and more regular supply will only mean a wider and more general use.

Hevea brasiliensis, the rubber-tree cultivated in the East, grows almost anywhere and in almost any soil, even where tea, cocoa, crotons, cocoa-nuts, and dadafs or shade trees refuse to grow. The author visited about a hundred estates in Ceylon and Malaya, and never came across a single instance of death by tapping. The chief enemies to rubber-trees are porcupines, deer, and white ants, the last-named eating out the heart of the tree.

After the latex from the trees is collected (as indicated in the illustrations), it is coagulated in pans and kerosene-tins, rolled by hand with pins or bottles or with ordinary mangle in truly primitive fashion. The biscuits and sheets thus turned out are dried by laying out flat on wire netting or strung up like herrings, taking from one to six months to dry. This takes up much space and time, and it would be quite impossible to handle tons in this way. Planters are therefore now trying new methods of curing and drying to suit manufacturers' requirements, and find crepe, lace, sheets, or blocks



DOUBLE HERRING-BONE TAPPING.

The scaffold is to reach the top of the tree. Each day a fresh bit of the bark is scraped and scarified.



HALF HERRING-BONE TAPPING.

The white latex is seen dropping into aluminium cups, from which it is washed into the pail. In his left hand the native holds a scraper, in the right a spur-like scarifier.



SEMI-SPIRAL TAPPING.

This illustrates the tapping operation; a single line every day gradually makes broad bands. Here the latex is seen dropping into the dishes.

then only 300 acres were under cultivation and only forty packages were sent home, realising 3s. 6d. to 4s. per lb. In 1900, 1,750 acres produced 3½ tons of rubber. During the

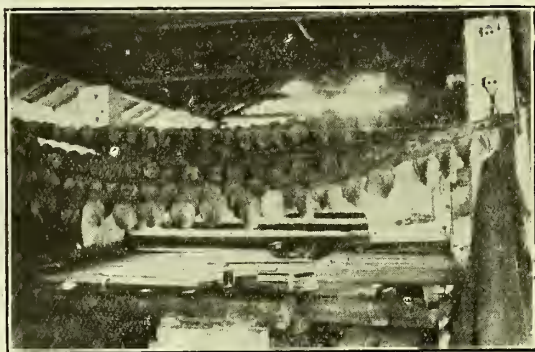
the simplest and quickest. Experiments are also being made to smoke the latex. In these various kinds of wood, nuts, and shells are used, which on burning yield an antiseptic of the

nature of creosote, such as is so remarkable in its effects of curing and preserving Amazon rubber. The result, so far, is satisfactory, but no parcel of any size has as yet come to the market prepared in this way. The appliances used for rapid preparation include the crepe machine, the Michie-Colledge coagulator, and the Emil Passberg vacuum dryer. The first is simply a small rolling-machine with differential corrugated rollers, and a jet of water plays on the freshly coagulated rubber as it passes through. Sheet is made in the same way, but the rollers run at even speeds, and are either smooth or ribbed, according to fancy. Scrap and chips are also passed through this machine, being converted into the lower grades of crepe. Chip rubber—i.e., rubber adhering to the chips and shavings of bark cut when tapping the trees—has hitherto been wasted, but now brings in enough to cover the cost of tapping and collecting.

Estates in bearing can put their rubber on the London market at R. 1 (or 1s. 4d.) per lb., and it is now realising 5s. 6d. and over per lb.

The Michie-Colledge coagulator is a kind of churn, and coagulates the latex, with the help of a little acetic acid, in a few minutes instead of the usual twelve to twenty-four hours. The Emil Passberg vacuum dryer is used on some estates, but it seems to spoil the rubber by discolouring it and making it sticky. The very latest form of rubber is block, made by pressure of the sticky crepe when taken from the vacuum dryer. These blocks can be turned out in any size from 5 to 100 lb. each, taking about eight to twelve hours from the tree to the case ready for shipment. The rubber treated in this way is bright clear amber and transparent, and the surface exposed to atmospheric conditions is very small compared with all other forms. The few parcels of block rubber which Messrs. Lewis & Peat have sold realised 1½d. to 3d. per lb. more than other descriptions.

The lecturer also touched upon the question of labour, and as to the future of rubber from the East said that while it is not going to displace fine Pará rubber from the Amazon,



BISCUITS OF RUBBER DRYING.

there is no doubt that it is going to be a factor in the rubber world. At present we get over 30,000 tons per annum from the Amazon, against 350 or 400 tons from Ceylon and Malaya together.

Mr. Devitt exhibited in several of the class-rooms of the College a splendid collection of specimens of all kinds of raw rubber, as well as samples of rubber goods made by the Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Co. The various knives, scarifiers, scrapers, cups, and so on used in collecting rubber were also shown. While the pictures were thrown on the screen the lecturer made a running commentary upon them.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Devitt, Mr. Peter MacEwan said it was gratifying to find, in spite of what is said about the decadence of the English merchant, that the younger son of an old Mincing Lane house engaged in many departments of produce should go to the Far East and learn first-hand how rubber is obtained, prepared, and brought to market. Equipped with such knowledge and up-to-date methods of handling produce, there would be little fear of the London market falling behind Hamburg or other Continental ports.

Mr. E. M. Holmes, in seconding the vote, drew attention to the remarkable difference between pharmaceutical teaching nowadays and sixty years ago. At that period india-rubber was passed over in two minutes—now it was an important item. Twenty years ago he wrote the article on the "Botany of Indiarubber" for the "Encyclopædia

Britannica" and he only wished now that he had heard Mr. Devitt's lecture previous to so doing. Referring to the method of smoking Pará rubber in Brazil, Mr. Holmes said the natives burn the nuts of palms and branches of certain tropical trees, turning their "paddle" covered with the coagulated latex over in the smoke. This gives the rubber the antiseptic or creosote odour which is so much preferred.

Mr. Roger Pears, of Lanadron Estate, Muar, Johore, a well-known planter whose company own 3,000 acres, remarked on the splendid vitality of the Pará tree. On one occasion they decided to kill a tree about eighteen months old, but after stripping the bark from top to bottom and securing all the latex, the tree yielded as well as ever in another six months. Another tree, after being tapped for ten consecutive months on alternate days, yielded more latex at the end of that time than when they commenced. White ants were the chief pests to rubber in Malaya, and Mr. Pears said there is a fortune waiting anyone who can produce something to exterminate them. Mr. Devitt briefly acknowledged the vote.

Pharmacy and Poisons Bills.

NEXT week Parliament will reassemble at Westminster, and the two Bills in which our readers are directly interested will be down for second reading. These are the Pharmacy Bill, promoted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, introduced by the Government, which has passed through the House of Lords. At the dinner of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association last week, a brief report of which appeared in the *C. & D.*, October 13, references were made to these measures, and as we have received somewhat fuller notes of important speeches then made, we now give extracts from these. Mr. George S. Woolley, President of the Association, in proposing the toast of "The Houses of Parliament," coupling with it the name of Mr. A. A. Haworth, M.P., said:

Parliament has too much work to do. That is why the grievances of chemists had been so long delayed from receiving that attention they thought is due to them. Lord Crewe introduced a Bill before the House of Lords, one of the most important clauses of which was that the qualification of chemists should not be used except by those justified by examination to use it. Lord Ebury moved an amendment which nullified that clause, and the amendment was carried by 38 to 32 votes. It was hoped by pharmacists that in the House of Commons that decision would be reversed. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain had been told by one noble lord that limited-liability companies had been established for supplying cheap drugs to poor people. That showed the measure of the knowledge of the noble lord, and was an illustration of the aphorism "With how little wisdom we are governed." (Laughter.) The statement was ridiculous, untrue, and irrelevant. Grocers or anybody may sell drugs, so long as they do not meddle with scheduled poisons. The question at issue is not the sale of drugs, but the use of the title. All a grocer has to do if he wishes to get round the Pharmacy Act is to associate himself with six other unqualified persons, and register themselves as a limited-liability company. Then they could ignore the provisions of the Act. He held that to be unjust and totally inimical to the public good. No man should put over his door a qualification he does not possess. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Woolley) did not wish pharmacy to be excluded from making use of the benefits of the Companies Acts, which have merits, and very great merits. They had been the means of large industries being developed in a manner impossible under individual enterprise. They have, however, some very serious demerits. Mr. Woolley here related the case of the London and Provincial Supply Association, Ltd., then, for the benefit of Mr. Haworth, quoted from the preamble of the 1868 Act. The question, he added, is, Where is this taking them to, and where will it end? Parliament is very tender towards unqualified persons; but in the manner by which joint-stock companies can filch away the chemist's title the pharmacist should be protected. He has a good case, and he (Mr. Woolley) thought a sound one, and one that deserved the attention of Parliament. He believed their grievances would be remedied. They do not ask for a monopoly in the sale of drugs: it is a question of title—a question of professional status—and with every confidence he left the matter for the consideration of Parliament, and he hoped and believed he should have made some impression on his friend Mr. Haworth,

and that in the next Parliament they would see that their grievances had been redressed. (Cheers.)

Mr. Haworth, in reply, said that as chemists they wanted their individual titles recognised. With their title secured to them by law, their certificates and privileges became more valuable and their responsibilities to the general public greater. That, he understood, is what chemists are prepared for. They are prepared to fulfil their responsibilities and the rights which may be granted them by law, after showing they merit them by their examinations. As to cheap drugs he had nothing to say. He did not know the basis of the noble lord's assertion in that respect, but he did remember reading about restraining certain people from selling certain articles, and it had struck him that certain things which are wanted for agriculture may be sold in sealed packets in a shop without a farmer having to travel five miles for it, which would be an impediment to his business. He did not think anyone would want a restriction like that. If so, if chemists are asking for a privilege of that kind, they are not fulfilling their responsibilities at large—but that was outside their title. He hoped none of them aim at such a monopoly as that. Anything that would tend to handicap industry is to be avoided and must be fought against in this country.

Mr. J. R. Young, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, speaking later, also referred to the matter, and said:

It was their duty to get what was lost put back into the Bill, and then their object would be attained. If the Bill passed in its present form it gave public companies the right to assume the title of pharmaceutical chemist [or chemist and druggist]. It had been a piece of bad drawing-up. It was not right that a company should do what an individual could not do, and get the stamp of validity upon it. They must impress upon the Government the necessity of restoring its own amendment to the Bill. It would be their duty to introduce certain amendments which would have the effect of bringing the Bill back to the point where it went into the House of Lords. The time might come when they must put their politics in their pocket. Let them be like the Labour party—vote for the man who would vote for what they wanted. Pharmacists owed a duty to the State, but they had to live, and they owed a duty to themselves.

India and the East.

QUININE FOR THE NATIVES.—The State Surgeon for Negri Sembilan, Federated Malay States, reports that "The use of quinine in 5-grain capsules placed on sale at cost-price—1 cent per dose—at every school and police-station, makes headway but slowly. There were, however, 63,900 capsules sold and distributed during 1905, and one cannot but suppose that every dose consumed in this malarious country may have helped in some degree to the prevention of fever. I propose this year to supply in similar form simple medicines for diarrhoea, dysentery, and purgative purposes."

THE NEW COCAINE REGULATIONS IN INDIA.—The campaign against cocaine has begun. Two important notifications under the amended Excise Act (see *C. & D.*, September 8, p. 389) designed to provide means of checking the rapidly growing cocaine-habit in Delhi and other towns in the Punjab have been issued by the local Government at Lahore. The first notification declares that cocaine and every preparation and admixture of cocaine are henceforth included in the definition of "intoxicating drugs." The second definition promulgates detailed regulations whereby the control may be made real and practical. These regulations provide that cocaine may be sold only for medicinal purposes; that sellers of cocaine must be licensed as such; that cocaine bought for medicinal purposes must have been prescribed by a competent doctor; and that a competent doctor with a recognised diploma may possess, solely for medicinal purposes in the daily exercise of his profession, 1 oz., but not more than 1 oz., of cocaine. All other persons under all other conditions who may be found in possession of cocaine in any quantity, or in any form whatsoever, will be liable to criminal prosecution. For the protection of dealers in cocaine who are already stocked with the drug and cannot immediately dispose of it without heavy loss, a period of grace is allowed up to November 3, but this applies only to stocks which were already existing on September 3, and not to stocks which have been or may be acquired after September 3.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

Fire at Allen & Hanburys' Bethnal Green Premises.

SIR,—Owing to the wide publicity given by accounts in the Press to a fire which broke out in our works here on the night of Thursday, October 11, we have received a large number of kind letters of sympathy from customers and others and many inquiries which show that much misapprehension exists as to the amount of damage done. May we through the hospitality of your columns inform our friends that the general conduct of our business is in no way interfered with? The fire was confined to two large buildings used respectively for the bottling of oils and the manufacture of hospital furniture. Our warehouses, laboratories, offices, and printing department are in no way affected, and there is consequently no interruption whatever of business. Accommodation for the two crippled departments has been already provided in our own premises here and at the West-end.

Yours truly,

ALLEN & HANBURY, LTD.
FREDERICK J. HANBURY, Director.

Bethnal Green, E., October 15.

Assistants and Qualification.

SIR,—In your article of last week dealing with this subject you seem to doubt whether the Pharmaceutical Society acted wisely in raising the standard of its Preliminary. I have made a point of ascertaining the views on this subject of the chemists with whom I have come into contact, and have found that most of them approve of the action of the Society. In dealing with this question we should not forget that, although this country is one of the most progressive in matters educational, the standard of pharmaceutical education is lower than in almost any other civilised country. A chemist requires as good a general education as a dentist or veterinary surgeon, yet their Preliminaries are more difficult than ours, and there is no talk of making them easier. A low standard of education means a low income or rate of wages and a low social standing. Most chemists will agree that both are low enough already. Under present conditions the only way the Society can better the position of its licentiates is to keep up the standard of its examinations, especially the Preliminary. As for there not being enough chemists to meet the requirements of the Pharmacy Act, I think there need be no fear on that score for many years to come. In most places four men have to make a living where two could easily meet all the requirements of the Act, and if the number of men qualifying dropped by one-third, chemists would sell more drugs, and have less need to push side-lines at the expense of their neighbours. There can be no doubt that a large number of present-day apprentices stand but little chance of qualifying, but the remedy for this is not to lower the standard of the examinations, but for chemists to cease to take as apprentices youths who stand no chance of passing them.

Yours faithfully,

West Bromwich, October 13.

J. R. ALLEN.

In the Buffer State.

SIR,—In your issue of July 28, on p. 150, you printed, under the heading of "In the Buffer State," an article by W. J. Monro, which is greatly misleading and must, in all fairness, be contradicted. In noticing Dr. K. B. Patel's shop, for instance, he writes about the two doors being labelled as "Dental Department" and "Eyesight-testing Room." Now, as a matter of fact, there are no such labels in existence, and the writer must have been suffering from sore eyes when making his round of inspection. There is only one arched board with the words "Consulting Room" inscribed upon it, and it passes one's understanding how any sane person can hope to find the paraphernalia of the oculist in the consulting room. As regards your correspondent's remarks about the treatment of minor ailments with calomel gr. x., antifebrin, etc., by us, it will be sufficient to inform you that Mr. Monro felt justified in applying to me more than once for medicine for friends. Professional courtesy forbids my writing anything about Dr. Ramji, but it is nothing short of impudence on the part of your correspondent to make the people here believe the truth of his statement. Haji Hasham Rahimtulla, described by Mr. Monro as a hakeem (physician), deals purely in cloth and has never dreamt of drugs in his life, nor does the Haji Hasham Rahimtulla ever smoke a hookah as stated by Mr. Monro.

Yours faithfully,

Quetta, September 26.

DR. K. B. PATEL, C.M.S.

Wanted: Trade Affiliation.

SIR,—Tempting though it is and must be to every self-respecting chemist to aim at securing a couple of your columns in order to issue a tirade not only against the "tabloid," but also against the obsequious deputation which interviewed with apparent success the proprietor of that business, at the same time soberly and quietly thinking the matter over, it is and must be apparent that such can do little good and may do a great deal of harm. The weakness of the deputation and the autocratic spirit adopted by the interviewed are due entirely to the fact that there was no real strength behind the deputation. The London Association of itself merely represents after all a mere handful of the chemists and druggists of the country, and as such had no trump card to checkmate the aggressive spirit in which it was apparently met and to which it ignominiously bowed. Now, Sir, had the deputation been able to say and that truthfully—

Look here, sir, we represent ninety-five of the chemists in business in this country, and we wish you to respectfully, and at the same time to emphatically, understand that we are determined to obtain from you in a perfectly legal manner a means of getting a reasonable livelihood out of selling your nostrums. We are no longer going to sell your compressed drugs at a starvation profit, and if you (as any reasonable individual should do) are willing to secure to us a living profit, all very well. On the other hand, if you are not, then we must tell you that on and after a certain date we have unanimously agreed that unless actually prescribed by a qualified medico we are determined to refuse sales till you reach a more reasonable frame of mind.

I venture to think if that had been said that the apology and rescinding of that perfectly harmless resolution would have emanated very soon from a different source. Here lies our weakness. Mr. Wellcome knows full well that such a threat would be idle as it would be empty: he knows that we are hopelessly and wretchedly divided among ourselves; that if Mr. Brown refused a "Livingstone Rouser" Mr. Jones would only be delighted to supply it, and do Mr. Brown down. You have had so many correspondents proposing remedies for our penurious condition that perhaps you will forgive me if I, too, prescribe as the result of my diagnosis. We want a man—a Glyn-Jones or somebody with the same brains and pluck—to form us all into a strong union similar to that held by all other knights of labour. After the deputation fiasco we can scarcely claim to have much dignity left, and surely we can sink even this microscopic fragment and take a hint from the working man. Surely there is one among us with the energy and organising spirit to run a union as successfully as our horny-handed brethren can and do. Surely we are not for ever to be trampled upon and treated with contumely. We have the nucleus with local Associations; these by affiliation with a parent body in London could in a couple of years have us so organised

that we could not only dictate our terms to proprietary-medicine makers, but hold in check others of the Shoe, Cash Chemist, type. Take it up, fellow-chemists. Bring it on at your next local meeting. Never mind your dignity, fill your purse and make life worth living.

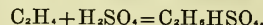
Yours faithfully,

October 11.

ORGANISER. (175/30.)

Spt. Aether. Co.

SIR,—If theory can assist your correspondents "E. & H.," there is no doubt that the process for making spt. aether. co. is based upon so indefinite lines that no two persons could produce the same article. Many years ago I suggested to a well-known firm of manufacturers a simple plan based upon purely scientific lines, although in part theoretical—viz., to pass ethylene into well-cooled sulphuric acid according to the equation



What could be simpler? The end-reaction would be ascertained by weighing the product: 98 lb. of sulphuric acid of absolute strength or 100 lb. of B.P. strength would increase in weight to 128 lb. The preparation of the olefant gas would, of course, not be made by the elaborate process of generator and numerous wash-bottles which alcohol and H_2SO_4 would require (as all text-books state), but by Newth's phosphoric-acid method, which is a beautiful process, continuous clean, and satisfactory in the hands of a careful worker (the careless man must leave it zealously alone). There is no SO_2 to be got rid of, and no magma of finely divided carbon to trouble one, nor an undue amount of frothing. Jena glass must be used, the thermometer protected by platinum foil, and the phosphoric acid must be of full strength, and kept boiling at $200^\circ C$. The alcohol should not be methylated, although for experimental purposes that spirit can be used. The only further apparatus necessary would be a flask or two to arrest condensed moisture, and, finally, an efficient cooling-apparatus when the C_2H_4 enters the sulphuric acid. A condenser could be interposed if thought necessary.

Yours truly,

ABEL SCHOLAR.

Dispensing Notes.

Apol in Pills.

Quetta (177/60) has the following prescription to dispense, and wants to know how to get the apiol worked in:

Pil. aloes et ferri	...	...	gr. iv.
Apiol.	...	...	mj.

Fiat pilula. Mitte cclxxxviii.

[In this case powdered soap (the best excipient for assisting in massing essential oils) is inadmissible, and the best plan is to use Roe's excipient, and the dry ingredients of pil. aloes et ferri. For the 288 pills take 30 grains of gelatin, soak in warm water for a few minutes, remove, and add 10 minims of glycerin; warm on a water-bath, and mix this with 288 minims of apiol in a mortar. To this add the mixed powders for the pil. aloes et ferri, and mass with pulv. tragac. co., aiding the process with a glucose.]

Legal Queries.

Chemicus (180/56).—There appears to be no regular agreement between you and the parents of the apprentice, and that the conditions of his service are those of an employé who may give up the position or be dismissed at a month's notice. Such arrangements are not at all uncommon in parts of the country. In the circumstances you are justified in giving him notice and taking on another apprentice.

Dubitas (180/17).—An agreement not to start in business within half a mile of a stated shop or place may mean, as you suggest, either half a mile by street or within half a mile radius, and the decision in any case as to what is implied is a matter of evidence as to custom and the like. Usually the limitation means within a radius of the prescribed distance.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

P. W. (171/31).—A "barrel" of Norwegian cod-liver oil contains 25 imp. gals.; and a barrel of Newfoundland oil varies from 33 up to 40 gals.

J. S. S. (176/11).—To make large crystals set aside the solution in a warm place (protecting from dust), so that the water may evaporate and the salt crystallise on an appropriate nidus. Add some warm saturated solution every week.

College Notes.

MINOR EXPERIENCES are appearing weekly in the *C. & D.* just now. The one this week tells about the last examination at Galen Place.

AN ANALYTICAL TOURNAMENT is announced in to-day's *C. & D.* Students should send to the Editor stamped and addressed envelopes for a sample of the salt for qualitative analysis.

THE MINOR DECLARATION.—The Pharmaceutical Council's new departure in regard to this form is causing some consternation among students engaged in the wholesale, many of whom naturally desire to qualify. In future they will not be able to effect registration unless the rule is made elastic. Some of the most distinguished pharmacists, past and present, have never been behind the retail counter, but have learnt their dispensing at odd times.

REGISTRATION OF STUDENTS.—The present rule for the registration of students of pharmacy is that the certificate or certificates must be approved by the examiners. As the Boards only meet quarterly, inconvenience is accordingly caused—for example, in the case of those who, without having registered at the "Square" as students, begin a collegiate course in October intending to enter for the Minor examination in January. The obvious reply is that such students have themselves to blame for not registering as soon as they get their certificate, but the students' view of the matter is that the Pharmaceutical Council should give greater facilities for registration, as by holding *pro forma* meetings of the Boards monthly for this express purpose.

LONDON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—On Tuesday, October 16, the annual general meeting of the football club was held in the lecture-room. Mr. H. Wootton presided, and in the course of a pithy speech counselled the students to remember the primary object with which they are at the College, and to bear in mind that their physical well-being should also receive due consideration. He trusted that the cup would soon be again in the keeping of the club. The following officials were elected: Mr. H. Wootton, President; Mr. G. G. Watt, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. T. V. Evans, Captain; Mr. W. H. Styles, Vice-Captain; Messrs. A. Kirkland, A. Evans, Howitt, James, and Walmsley, committee. The financial statement showed a balance in hand of 11. 5s.—At Shepherd's Bush on Saturday, two teams from the College, chosen by Messrs. Kirkland and Watt, with Mr. Wootton officiating as referee, played a spirited and enjoyable game, ending in a win for Mr. Watt's team by 4 goals to 3.

MR. C. EDWARD SAGE, principal of the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, had a pleasant surprise on Tuesday evening, before Mr. Davitt's lecture on "Rubber" (reported in this issue of the *C. & D.*). Several of Mr. Sage's old pupils at the Central School of Pharmacy, headed by Mr. T. C. Mansell, called on him to express their good wishes for continued success at the M.C.P., and materialised their appreciation of his worth by presenting him with an address and a case of silver plate on behalf of past students. Mr. Mansell did the honours in a neat speech, saying that Mr. Sage is "an upright, honest, hard-working, and painstaking gentleman." Mrs. Sage was not forgotten, for Mr. Mansell asked her to accept a beautiful bouquet. The principal was somewhat taken aback by the unexpected tribute from his City pupils, and the reception he afterwards received at the lecture showed that he has won the same esteem on the south side of the river.

Strictly Germ-proof.

The Antiseptic Baby and the Prophylactic Pup
Were playing in the garden when the Bunny gamboled up;
They looked upon the Creature with a loathing undisguised—
It wasn't Disinfected and it wasn't Sterilised.

They said it was a Microbe and a Hotbed of Disease;
They steamed it in a vapour of a thousand-odd degrees;
They froze it in a freezer that was cold as Banished Hope,
And washed it in permanganate with carbolated soap.

In sulphuretted hydrogen they steeped its wiggly ears;
They trimmed its frisky whiskers with a pair of hard-boiled shears;
They donned their rubber mittens and they took it by the hand
And elected it a member of the Fumigated Band.

There's not a Micrococcus in the garden where they play;
They swim in pure iodoform a dozen times a day;
And each imbibes his rations from a Hygienic Cup—
The Bunny and the Baby and the Prophylactic Pup.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Friday, October 19.

Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association, at Messrs. Campkin & Sons', Rose Crescent, at 9.30 P.M. Annual meeting and election of officers.

Saturday, October 20.

Brewers' Exhibition, Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, N., opens and remains open till October 26.

Tuesday, October 23.

Federation of West Riding Chemists' Associations, Royal Hotel, Bradford, at 7.30 P.M. Annual meeting and election of officers.

Wednesday, October 24.

North Kent Chemists' Association, Royal Star Hotel, Maidstone, at 6 P.M. First meeting of the session, at which a full attendance of members is asked.

Thursday, October 25.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association, 94 West Regent Street, at 8.30 P.M. Opening meeting, at which the President (Mr. T. P. Gilmour) will deliver an inaugural address on "British Pharmacy: Its Economics and Trade Policy; an Exposition and Defence."

London Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., at 9 P.M. Impromptu discussions.

Cheltenham Chemists' Association, Constitutional Club, Colonnade, at 9 P.M. Opening meeting, at which report of the Formulary Committee will be received and the Tabloid Conference discussed.

Conference of Metropolitan Poor-law Dispensers, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C., at 8 P.M., to discuss the terms of a memorial to the President of the Local Government Board in respect to increased remuneration, improved status, and general conditions of service. The meeting is open to all dispensers in the service.

Liverpool Chemists' Association, Royal Institution, at 8 P.M. Mr. Chas. Turner, F.C.S., on "Water-analysis."

Friday, October 26.

Plymouth, Devonport, Stonchouse, and District Chemists' Association, 7 Whimble Street, Plymouth, at 9 P.M. Annual general meeting and election of officers.

PUBLIC DISPENSERS' ASSOCIATION.—At the first meeting of the session on October 31 the chairman, Mr. H. C. T. Gardner, F.C.S., will deliver an address on "The Nature and Constitution of the Molecule."

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the British Optical Association will take place at the Trocadero Restaurant, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W., on November 21 at 3 P.M. The annual dinner will be held on the evening of the same day, for which tickets (7s. 6d. each) can be had from Mr. J. H. Sutcliffe, 199 Piccadilly, W.

THE ANNUAL REUNION AND SMOKING-CONCERT of the Chemists' Assistants' Association is to be held on Thursday, November 1, at the Frascati Restaurant, Oxford Street, London, W. The date is somewhat earlier than usual, so that applications for tickets (1s. 6d. each) should be made now to Mr. A. R. Arrow-smith, 4 Stratford Place, London, W.

GENERAL BOARD OF OPTICIANS.—A meeting of this body was held on October 11 in London. The chief business was the consideration of the report of the conference on the Sight-testing Bill. Section 7 of the Bill regulates the constitution of the Central Board, which was recommended by the conference to consist of two persons appointed by the Lord President of the Privy Council, one by the Royal College of Physicians, one by the Royal College of Surgeons, four by the Spectacle-makers' Company, four by the British Optical Association, and six by direct election of the registered sight-testing opticians. When this part of the report came before the meeting Mr. J. H. Cuff proposed and Mr. Geo. Bennett seconded that the National Association of Goldsmiths and the Society of Chemist-Opticians should have the right to nominate two representatives each. The contention was that as no examinations are mentioned in the Bill the organisations mentioned in Section 7 have no rights to nomination on the Central Board to the exclusion of others. This amendment and a similar one proposed by Mr. L. Laurance were, however, rejected and the original motion carried. The other items on the agenda were left over till the next meeting.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"PHARMACEUTICAL Conference," 1870-1883; what offer? 210/11, Office of this Paper.

"ART of dispensing," Peter MacEwan; "Home Medicine and Surgery," Mackenzie; British Pharmacopœia, 1898; "Organic Chemistry," Remsen; "Lessons in Elementary Chemistry," Roscoe; "Text-book of Botany," Lowson, 3rd ed.; "Chemical Calculations," Whiteley; Southall's "Materia Medica," Barclay; "Tooth-extraction," John Gorham; Latin and English Dictionary; good condition, cheap; what offers? BRIDGER, 134 Woodville Road, Thornton Heath.

FORMULÆ.

GET ready for winter trade!—Practical well-tryed recipes for cough-mixture, children's ditto, Chlorodyne, Embrocation, Glycerine, and Cucumber, and 95 others all equally useful; 2s. 6d. the lot, post free. LEE, Chemist, Teddington.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

FIRST-CLASS microscope, maker Johnson, Tottenham Court Road; 2 eye-pieces, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 in. objectives, complete with bulleye condenser, polariser, live-box, forceps, etc., condition as new; cost £20, offers invited. Call or write, "A. M.," 241 New King's Road, Fulham.

COMPLETE light testing outfit.—Raphael's polished case, faultless, glass in lid, velvet lined, drawer underneath, 70 pairs concave and convex test sphericals, 42 pairs concave and convex cylinders, 15 prisms, 17 auxiliary tests, Geneva lens measure, 2 testing-frames—one rotary eyes, retinoscope, test-cards; also lens-cabinet—2 drawers with spare concave and convex lenses, frames, etc.; cost over £25, prompt cash £12 10s. LAWRENSON, Chemist, Bognor.

SHARES.

SHARES for sale. See p. 66.

WHAT offers? 20 "Kaputine" shares, half paid up. "VENDOR," 182/30, Office of this Paper.

SHOP FITTINGS.

SHOP-ROUNDS, jars, balance in glass case, specie-jars. Particulars, stamp, VENDOR, 61 Osterley Park View Road, Hanwell.

UNUSUAL Opportunity.—The entire fittings and utensils of trade of a chemist for disposal. Any gentleman or firm contemplating opening a business in the country is invited to send for list of the same to S. S. LINNETT, Banbury.

SPRING roller-blind, outside, nearly new, cost £12, will take £4; 2 carboys, £1; nest of drawers, 20, nearly new, mahogany fronts, glass knobs and labels, £3; shop-rounds, 2 dozen quarts, 18s., 3 dozen pints 15s., 3 dozen $\frac{1}{2}$ -pints 13s. 6d.; 1 dozen blue 2-lb. ung. jars, gold labels, 24s.; square lamp and arm, £1 5s. ROBERTS, 2c Englands Lane, Hampstead, N.W.

GOOD polished deal office-desk, neatly moulded, one year in use; to fit on counter; fitted with 3 apartments, with separate lids and brass locks; suitable for 3 clerks to work at; 8 ft. 8 in. long outside, 2 ft. 10 in. broad, height at back 1 ft. 3 in., height front $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., inside height 10 in. back, 6 in. front; cost £4, will sell 50s., carriage paid to Dublin. GARDINER & SON, Rathangan, Kildare, Ireland.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

OVERSTOCKED.—2½ doz. boxes Mikado moth-paper, new, 7s. doz., carriage paid. LINNETT, Banbury.

OVERSTOCKED.—6 doz. 2s. 3d. capsuloids in quantities of $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 21s. 6d. doz., carriage paid. HERINGTON, Leighton Buzzard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTROS for druggists' sundries, suitable for list; 72; price 6d. each. MALTISS, 10 Third Cross Road, Twickenham.

SEVENTY gross powder-books; splendid selling line; 18s. per gross, sample for two stamps. ANGUS, Chemist, Lancaster.

TWENTY pairs dental forceps, new, best make, half price; 16 pairs second-hand, good condition, 3s. each; others 2s. "DENTIST," 16 Colville Road, Wisbech.

OFFERS for Martindale, 9th edition; also 10 1s. 6d. Calvert's carbolic disinfecting-powder and other surplus patents, good condition; list free. SMITH, Chemist, Stroud, Glos.

SIX crates unopened new 6 and 8 oz. best Yorkshire bottles, 6s. 6d. gross delivered, sample 3 stamps; 30-lb. carboy composition essence, 15s. W. HUNTRODS, Holbeck Moor, Leeds.

SEVEN pairs tooth-forceps, plated, cost £2 2s., very little used; take 25s.; Squire's "Companion," 1898, new, what offers? "E. J. L.," 126 Bensham Manor Road, Thornton Heath.

OVERSTOCKED.—2 doz. each Steedman's soothing 1s. 1½d. 7s. 6d. doz.; 2s. 9d., 20s. 6d. doz.; 6 lb. pot. iodidi B.P., 8s. 6d. lb.; 7 lb. camphor tablets, 4s. 2d. lb.; carriage paid; cash. 207/3, Office of this Paper.

ROOM wanted, must be cleared.—Nest containing 126 mahogany drawers; wall and desk cases; 5 12-gal. carboys; 2 lb. pot. iodid., 9s. lb.; ol. santal. flav. ang., 13s. lb. GLEDHILL'S DRUG-STORES, 35 Rathbone Street, Canning Town.

WANTED.

DENTAL chair. Send full particulars, 209/10, Office of this Paper. MINOR books; cheap; send list with dates; also B.H.P. CLARK, Chemist, Colwall.

MINOR books, chemists' books, for cash or exchange. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

DENTAL chair and outside showcase, good condition. Price to DAVID GEORGE, Pentre, Glam.

RANGE of drawers about 12 ft. and set shop rounds, second-hand. Apply L. CAWTHORN, Lowther Villa, Goolse.

X-RAY apparatus and appliances. Write BRUNTEE, Electrician, West End Hospital for Paralysis, 73 Welbeck Street, London.

FORMULA for dairy-meal, dairy-cake, calf-meal. State price and cost of making, CURTIS, Dalton Road, Barrow-in-Furness.

CHECK till, dispensing balance (cased); glass shelves for 6-ft. window; wall-cases about 14 ft.; optical trial-case. CRUIKSHANK, Chemist, Musselburgh.

CHEMIST, opening a new pharmacy, requires secondhand fittings, bottles, etc., complete or separate. Condition and price to THOMPSON, 35 College Road, Leeds.

FORMULÆ for penny relish and tomato sauce. Send samples, stating cost of making per gallon, and price of formulæ, CARTER & SONS, Summerfield Street, Sheffield.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

THE address of Alexander Ferguson Allan, sometime Assistant Chemist in Belfast, afterwards Dispenser in the Adelaide Hospital, Dublin, son of the late Mr. W. O. Allan, sometime of Greenock, thereafter of the Anchor Inn, Largs. Mr. Allan is entitled to a share of a trust-estate, and the subscribers will be obliged for any information regarding him. W., E., & A. J. ANNAN, Solicitors, 112 West Regent Street, Glasgow.